The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,742—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Feb., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, on TUESDAY, 10th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

The Canara carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,

AND

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
ANGLIA	John Anderson	2253	400	on 14th Feb.
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	300	about 7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL via GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson		500	about 12th March
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„ 24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	485	„ 14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA..........Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... „ 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2300	300	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd,	2700	400	„ 24th Mar.
Spoke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	„ 21st Apl.

Passage Money......................Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world are issued at current rates of Exchange.

SIMILAR DRAFTS are also issued at par (free of charge of Commission) for the use of TRAVELLERS and others in India, and for the purpose of REMITTING MONEY to any part of India. Every information given on application.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th Feb.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
(s)	KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	13th Feb. 1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	14th Feb. 1880
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1880. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WATERLOO, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the departure of the Ship, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	
In 1870	£139,808
„ 1873	£295,149
„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF STORES, WINES &c., AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher and Co.) on MONDAY, the 23rd February 1880, at 1-30 p. m., a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Liqueurs, Champagne, Moselle, Hocks, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Patent Medicine, Raquet and Cricket Bats, Japanned tin toilet sets, Filters, Stationery, Mariners' Compasses, Circumferenters, Cartridge Cases, Lamps, Parian Statuary Vases, Dressing Cases, Paints, Lather Goods, Pictures of Prince and Princess of Wales and His Excellency Sir R. Temple, Inkstands Banker's Scales, Japanese Goods, &c., &c.

Goods on view from 20th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street, otherwise called Peer Market.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties by order of the mortgagee, Huckmajee Rungjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Pestonjee Bezonjee Chowksey and Jamsetjee Bezonjee Chowksey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August 1870.

Firstly.—All that piece of ground together with the messuage or 2 shops standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Junjeerkur Street, commonly called Peer Market, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 55 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 543, and which said shops are assessed under No. 40, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Pestonjee Bazonjee Chowksey and Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chowksey, hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the property of Ebram Abdool Kurrim, and on the south by the aforesaid Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street or Peer Market.

Secondly.—All that piece of ground, together with the massuage or shop standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street, commonly called Peer Market, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 33 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of pension and tax under No. 543, and the said shop is assessed under No. 41, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Bazonjee Chowksey and Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chowksey, herein before firstly described, on the west by the Chawl of Soonabai, widow, on the north by the house of Ebram Abdool Karrim, and on the south by the aforesaid Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street or Peer Market.

Thirdly.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or shop standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street, commonly called Peer Market, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42½ feet in length, and 80 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 543, and the said shop is assessed under No. 39, and bounded on the east by the chawl of Bora Abdool Kurrim Tyebji, on the west by the property of the said Pestonji Bezonji Chowksey and Jamsetji Bezonjee Chowksey, hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the house of Ebram Abdool Kurrim, and on the south by the said Shaik Ally Junjeerker Street or Peer Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Bunder on account of the under writers :—

About 200 cases kerosine oil, damaged by fire which took place on the morning of the 24th January last.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bengalpoora Omercarry Row, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Puddumsey Dhunjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Ahmed Soolaman Goojrathi (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of October 1874.

All that piece of fazundaree ground of which Jehangeer Bazunji is the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bengalpoora, Omercarry Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, fronting towards the north side of Bengalpoora Omercarry Row, and bounded on the east, west, and north sides by the said Bengalpoora Omercarry Row, and on the south by the property, now or late of Bhimjee Purshotum and partly by the said Bengalpoora Omercarry Row, formerly in the occupation of the said Shaik Ahmed Soolamon and his tenants and now in the occupation of Lalji Ruttonsey and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No 104 and now under No 107.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1880.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing	80 lb.	Rs. 75
10 „ „ „	150	„ 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 „ by 7 „	6 2 0 „
4 „ by 4 „ for horses	2 0 0 „

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents :—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13th, 1880,
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF THE POPULAR ARTISTES,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
AND
MR. JOHN JACK,
Who in compliance with the great wish of their Bombay friends will appear in two plays,
"THE CONJUGAL LESSON"
AND
"THE FAMILY JARS;"
OR,
"LOVE IN A CROCKERY SHOP."
Including an Olio of
BALLAD, MUSIC AND OPERA.
Introducing the Bombay Juvenile Artiste,
LITTLE FANNY LILLY,
AS SIR JOSEPH PORTER AND LITTLE BUTTERCUP
IN
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
MR. HARCOURT LEE—PIANIST.
MR. & MRS. LYONS,
MR. KISKEY,
AND
MR. ADDISON
will assist.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan and Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co.

JOHN JACK,
Manager.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE—Rs. 500.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
Trentham Hall	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	about March 6th.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	„ April 3rd.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	„ May 5th.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW VALENTINES per S.S. ALMORAH, the PRETTIEST and CHEAPEST in INDIA, from one anna to Re. 1-8 each.

FRED. W. MAY,
"The Stores," Calcutta.

MESSRS. JAMES SAUNDERS & Co., Wholesale Importers, Benares, having been appointed Sole Agents in India (except Madras) for Dr. Oppermann's Preserving Powder, are prepared to treat with persons in Bombay, Kurrachee, &c., for the sole use of this discovery for preserving Fish, Oysters, Game, Fruit and meat perfectly fresh and sweet for weeks (or months if required) without Ice, Acids, &c., thus enabling them to make arrangements with Messrs. Clubs, Hotels, &c. all over India with absolute certainty and at the cheap rates of goods trains. Particulars on application.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR to the ESTATE of the late WILLIAM DUNCAN, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to PAY the same and all CREDITORS to SEND in their CLAIMS to him on or before the 15th March, 1880, after which date no claim will be entertained.

G. PECHE,
Administrator to late William Duncan's Estate.
Maulmain, 29th January 1880.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce THIS DAY at 4 o'clock p. m.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee.

JOHN GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th February 1880.

VALENTINES,

CHOICEST
ASSORTMENT,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital	£350,000.

I.—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all descriptions of Property at moderate rates of Premium.

Net Premiums for 1878	£915,196.
The Fire Reserve Fund and Premium Reserve amount to	£1,099,642.
The Balance of Profit of 1878 carried forward	£57,048.

II.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits are divided among Participating Policy-holders every Five years.

The next Division takes place at December 31st, 1880, when Policies effected during the current year will rank for one year's Bonus.

The Life Fund amounts to	£2,852,567.
The Net Revenue for 1878 was	£438,737.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 308 of 1879.

JUGGONNATH TAPIDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 3, Fofulwady Lane, in the Island of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years, by his mother and next friend, JUMNABAI, widow of TAPIDASS JEEVANDASS. Plaintiff.

vs.

DAMODHUR JEEVANDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, minor under 18 years, by his mother and guardian *ad litem* CUSTOORBAI, widow of the late JEEVANDASS RAMDASS, deceased, residing at No. 180, Fofulwady Lane, and the said Custoorbai, in the Island of Bombay. Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the *estate* of WALLABAI, widow of RAMDASS VISRAM, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of November, 1875, are hereby required to file such claims IN WRITING in my Office in the Court House WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 5th day of February, 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

VALENTINES

AT HALF PRICE.
A handsome Assortment.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's, and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1 12
Do. do. do.	250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2 0
Do. do. box of	250	4 8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1 2
Treacher's Gem muster.......... box of	50	1 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per do Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.		Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC	Do. do.	„ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

READY-MADE SHIRTS.

A LARGE and varied stock of our celebrated Perfect Fitting Shirts always ready for immediate use and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

QUALITIES RECOMMENDED.

	Rs. a.
Fine Strong Long Cloth, Cambric fronts &c., for wearing under Uniform or the ordinary Patrol Jacket ......6 for	22 8
Best Long Cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three Fold Linen Fronts and wrists, fronts quite plain, highly recommended for general wear ......6 for	28 0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached ... „	31 0
Best Extra Superfine, made of the best and finest Long Cloth and Linen 6 for	31 0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached... „	34 0
Best French Printed Cambric with Collars attached, a splendid assortment of all the newest designs always in Stock......6 for	30 0

	Rs. a.
The Oxford Cloth, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and Shrinkless Shirt. We keep the genuine, original, best and only reliable material. Many imitations of this famous cloth are in the market under different names ......6 for	36 0
Best Wove Flannel, nothing Superior procurable, thoroughly Shrunk..6 for	52 0
Silk and Wool thoroughly Shrunk, comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating ......6 for	52 0
Spun Silk, the very best, white or neat fancy stripes...... 6 for	70 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarus, Sophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.

(AUX VILLES DE FRANCE)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,

(PREMISES JUST VACATED BY Messrs. WATSON AND CO.)

BOMBAY, 15th OF JANUARY, 1880.

THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON,

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STUDIO OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

FOR SALE,

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.

Views of the most important edificies in Bombay.

Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The successful Comedietta,
"MY UNCLE'S WILL,"

Charles Cashmore	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Mr. Barker	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Florence Marigold	Miss Edith Wilson.

Followed at 10 o'clock, by Mr. H. J. Byron's Comedy in 2 Acts,
"NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS."
In which Major Cowper sustain the part of Sir Simon Simple

Mr. Daniel Murgatroyd	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Frederick Grantley	Mr. S. Slevier.
Mr. Mould	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Captain Marker	Mr. Willoughby.
Felicia Craven	Miss Edith Wilson.
Mrs. Merton	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Mrs. Mould	Miss Minnie Hampden.

ON WEDNESDAY,
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."

IN PREPARATION,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ...... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer VESPASIAN, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

All claims must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be *Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.*

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VOLUNTEER MEETINGS.

TREACHER & Co. have on hand a Magnificent Assortment of ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRIZES FOR SHOOTING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Stock Comprises :

GOBLETS
In a variety of Sizes and Handsome Designs.
Electro-plate from Rs. 18 to Rs. 180.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
Consisting of 2 Soda Water Tumblers, and 1 each Sherry and Champagne Glasses, Fitting into one.
Plain from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 27 to Rs. 40.

BEER MUGS,
In best Electro-plate,
With or without lids.
Plain from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD GLASSES.
FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
PALANQUIN CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
SPIRIT FLASKS.

And numerous other Articles to which an inspection is respectfully invited.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

B. V. RIFLES.—The Colaba range will be open on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS. All of C Company who have either on this or preceding years done their preliminary drill are requested to complete their class-firing on these opportunities. D. S. KEMP, Capt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER Rifle Association Annual Prize Meeting begins on 16th instant. For programmes apply to Captains of Co.'s or the Secy., Capt. Stokes.

CREDITORS of the Volunteer Annual Ball Committee will oblige by sending in their claims without delay to the undersigned. D. S. KEMP, Hon. Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Messrs D SCHAMPS & Co. have MOVED into the PREMISES lately occupied by the French Shop in Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.—WANTED to PURCHASE a small pucka built BUNGALOW, price moderate. Address WILLIAM, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a European NURSE to accompany a lady and child to England in May. Remuneration, her passage. Address S., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANAGING CLERK of long experience and influence and ASSISTANT WANTED by a Native Solicitor from England. Apply X. Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, the OLD HIGH COURT in portions for Offices, Godowns, and Dwellings; also the premises occupied by the *Bombay Gazette.* Apply to David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES. W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, one PLATFORM SCALE, on wheels, to weigh up to 20 cwts. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. Rustomjee, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C House.

JOHN JAMESON'S Finest Old IRISH WHISKY, bottled by Iwigg, Brett and Company, of Dublin, for sale at the office of the undersigned at Rs. 27 per dozen. MACNAGHTEN & CASSELS.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE KNEADED BREAD, six pice the pound loaf. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Warora Colliery, an OVERSEER accustomed to underground work. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 75. Application with copies of Testimonials should be sent to undersigned.

G. B. REYNOLDS,
Officiating Mining Engineer, W. C. S. Ry.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement for applicants for employment as Station Masters and Guards, WRITTEN APPLICATION will ONLY BE CONSIDERED from those having RAILWAY EXPERIENCE. All others should apply IN PERSON either at Sukkur, Multan or Kotree.

G. F. MATHEW,
Traffic Superintendent, I. V. S. Railway.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Sukkur, the 3rd February 1880.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RACES, 1880.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Enclosure during the Meeting :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive ON APPLICATION a FREE TICKET of ADMISSION to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage Enclosure for the Season.

Voluntary subscribers of Rs. 15 and upwards will be charged as under :—

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 15	Season.
Ring and Paddock	„ 10	Season.
Carriage Enclosure	„ 5	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	„ 2	Daily.

Each Subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 30	Season.
Ring and Paddock	„ 20	Season.
Carriage Enclosure	„ 10	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	„ 6	Daily.

The SEASON TICKETS can be obtained from the undersigned BEFORE the day of the Races only. The DAILY TICKETS will be issued at the Course.

No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards' Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Early application should be made for places in the Carriage Enclosure, and names will be registered as received.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 6th February 1880.

ICED FISH.

ICED POMPLETS, SALMON FISH, Sear Fish, Prawns and Oysters can be had at the Ice Depôt, Crawford Market and Moody Bay [Forbes' Ice Factory] from 6 to 10 a.m., and from 2 till 4 p.m. daily.

The Fish are frozen in ice immediately after the fishermen bring them ashore and will be offered to the public at market rates.

Orders for quantities registered at the Depôt.

F. PARKER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1880, at 4 p.m.

(1). To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and the Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

(2). To elect Director, Auditors, and Consulting Actuary.

(3). To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1880.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton
Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so [illegible] executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons	„ 24
Ditto 3 „	„ 33
Ditto 4 „	„ 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER MACKAY MACKENZIE, late of No. 41, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, a Major General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, died on the 17th day of May, 1879, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his Estate and Effects having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were, on the 17th day of January, 1880, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM SCOTT DONALD BLACKHALL, Esq., lately Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, constituted attorney of LOUISE MARION FRANCES MACKENZIE, the widow and sole Executrix of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the said deceased are required to SEND IN PARTICULARS of the same in writing on or before the 19th February next, to us at our Offices at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Administrator will REMIT the ASSETS of the Estate to the widow and Executrix of the said deceased in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay their debts to us as attorneys to the said Administrator within such period.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1880.

SMITH AND FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m., in February next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1880-81 :—

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hydrabad	Hospital Clothing and Bedding under Schedule No. 34.	On 13th February, 1880.
Bombay Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Hyderabad	Bread, Flour Wheat'eo, &c., under Schedule No. 43.	On 16th February, 1880.
Poona Kurrachee	Wheat under Schedule No. 45.	On 18th February, 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 12th January 1880.

IF you want a really genuine, durable, easy running, simple, and a most trustworthy article, buy

THE SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES,

which are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS complete with accessories for FAMILIES, TAILORS, MILLINERS and SHOE-MAKERS.

SINGER BEATS EVERYBODY.
FOR CASH AND ON HIRE.

Having the largest sale every year from 1870 to 1878.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

AGENTS WANTED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA.

LARGE PROFITS GUARANTEED.

Secures immediate and largest sale. Hence the best Machines for Agents to sell.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
From 1st Feb. 1880, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

137741

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1880.

Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday's date adds nothing to the information we have already reported.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs. 3,27,529
Do. Branches	Inc.	,, 1,19,329
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 13,47,770
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 1,82,518
Loans	Inc.	,, 9,60,889
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,, 93,368
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,, 1,27,694
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 10,40,020

These movements show that the extent of our export business is insufficient to overtake the influx of Cash still going on, and in the meantime, therefore, money must continue easy. Every day, however, sees an increasing import of cotton, and we are still of opinion that by the end of this month we shall witness a decided alteration in the tendency of affairs. By that time both Broach and Dhollera Cotton will be coming in very freely, and arrivals of Seeds also will be assuming importance.

Exchange.—The market opened this morning with a very steady appearance at Saturday's closing rates, with the one exception that 1s. 8 7-16d. could not be got for ready 3 months' Credits. With weak advices from Calcutta, however, the feeling in the afternoon has been easier, and one bank has come out as a buyer again at the rates mentioned. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8½d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·15	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is firmer at ⅛ per cent. premium, but there is nothing whatever doing in 60 days' sight.

Government Paper.—A strong demand still prevails for Fours, for which the Calcutta telegrams quote Rs. 93⅛, and here the market is very firm at Rs. 93¾. In Fours-and-a-half there is not much doing, and we still quote Rs. 101¾.

Shares continue firm but without fluctuations of importance. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 685. Land and Press Companies are all unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Madras United.

Cotton has again been very firm with a further advance of Re. 1 per candy. Except for Dhollerass, which continue in strong demand, buyers have not shown much disposition to operate at the rise, but at the moment there is no gainsaying the fact that the position of the market at the moment is very strong. We quote :—

Good Omra, March	Rs. 242	per candy.
Good Broach	,, 257	,,
Do. Dhollera April	,, 241	,,

Seeds are steady but not quotably altered in value.

Freights remain quiet, but fairly firm. For Liverpool, by steam, we quote 33s. 9d. ready, 32s. 6d March shipment. The iron sailing ship Assaye is reported to have taken the Liverpool berth. For Marseilles and Genoa we still quote 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d., but unchanged; and Trieste and Venice is firm at previous rates.

Piece Goods are very firm, and the tendency of prices is in favour of sellers; at the same time buyers fight hard against an advance in rates, and the business done in the bazaar does not exceed 250 to 300 packages per day. Local made-goods are very firm, as also are Yarns, for which prices are hardening daily.

Coals continue strong. Some resales took place on Saturday of part cargoes to arrive at Rs. 19 to Rs. 19½, but there are practically no fresh cargoes offering.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	685
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	965
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
[illegible]	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	640
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	465
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	95
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	35
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	50 do	325
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	1,000
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Ind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	150	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	510

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th February as compared with the statement issued on the 31st January :—

Liabilities	31st Jan. Rs.	7th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,97,850	77,25,379
Do do at Branches	8,26,973	10,18,302
Other Deposits	2,35,66,021	2,49,13,791
Post Bills	9,379	8,855
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,00,187	6,09,634
	4,44,00,410	4,64,75,961
Assets.		
Government Securities	30,72,412	28,89,894
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,79,779	15,24,426
Loans, on Security of do.	66,03,527	75,64,416
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,286	4,731
Bills Discounted	86,71,328	87,64,706
Stamps	3,052	3,021
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,811 Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,775	3,38,811
Bullion	1,25,000	1,51,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,36,120	3,53,814
Cash and Currency Notes	2,38,77,122	2,48,81,142
	4,44,00,410	4,64,75,961

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for week ending 3rd February as compared with that for 27th January :—

Liabilities.	27th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.	3rd Feb. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0	22,90,090	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,01,24,976	2	8	2,23,31,090	5	7
Other Deposits	3,59,52,463	11	10	3,70,98,451	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,16,343	12	0	8,60,298	1	7
Sundries	10,88,208	13	4	11,01,910	4	6
Rs.	8,05,72,082	7	10	8,36,81,840	6	8
Assets.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	1,14,69,745	0	0	1,00,68,104	6	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	71,31,714	8	9	71,33,273	11	3
Credits on ditto	60,53,111	11	5	67,81,916	15	0
Bills Discounted	1,50,85,037	5	3	1,59,27,887	0	4
Balances with other Banks	6,18,801	11	6	5,74,772	7	1
Bullion	27,843	4	0	27,843	4	0
Dead Stock	9,84,289	14	3	9,84,220	4	6
Stamps	8,139	15	6	8,305	5	6
Sundries	5,09,352	0	5	5,06,654	0	10
Cash at Head Office	1,80,58,163	14	10	1,71,97,693	13	6
Do. at Branches	2,06,78,883	1	11	2,44,71,769	2	8
Rs.	8,05,72,082	7	10	8,36,81,840	6	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Gwynedd, 1,053 tons, Captain R. Roberts, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The ship Victorine, 1,216 tons, Captain F. Chevalier, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

The barque Granville, 698 tons, Captain John Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th Oct.), with a cargo of 859 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. J. B. Brown, 1,550 tons, Captain James Keager, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Cardiff (3rd Oct.) brought a cargo of 2,037 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain John Stone, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from Calcutta (26th Jan.), brought a general cargo and Mr. H. Ross Mackenter and servant as passengers.

The S. S. City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from London (12th Jan.), brought the following cargo :—50 cases yellow metal sheets, 1,524 packages piecegoods, 51 packages earthenware, 4 packages glassware, 52 cases slates, 160 barrels alum, 322 barrels green copperas, 1,632 cakes spelter, 9,949 packages hoop iron, 100 cases, 940 bundles and 228 bars iron, 50 casks salamoniac, 75 packages bottles, 326 boxes soap, 175 barrels sulphur, 207 bales yarn, 4 cases umbrellas, 47 packages paint, 23 packages varnish, 12 cases wine, 76 kegs lead ore, 56 packages and 498 rods copper, 5 casks chain, and many packages merchandise.

The S. S. Vespasian, 790 tons, Captain S. C. Newey, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from London (4th Jan.), brought the following cargo :—10 packages grease, 223 packages glassware, 135 cases matches, 72 packages papers, 43 packages bottles, 100 packages white lead, 2 cases biscuits, 20 cases milk, 4 packages varnish, 10 packages belt, 70 cases soap, 127 casks beer, 7 bales cotton yarn, 302 packages oilmanstores, 4 packages provision, 100 packages red lead, 2 cases brass ware, 8 cases toys, 50 drums oil, 4 cases umbrellas, 12 packages medicine, 20 cases mineral water, 151 packages whiskey, 60 packages ale, 56 cases eau-de-cologne, 14 packages turpentine, 10 packages black ink, 11 bags seeds, 5 hogsheads brandy, and many other packages hardware and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Granville	Williams	Liverpool, Oct 15.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Victorine, Chevalier, to Rangoon.
Ship Gwynedd, Robert, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Assaye, to Liverpool.
Steamer Byculla, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamers Poonah and Khandalla. Ship Phuttel Barry, and a Barque (showed R B M J.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Her Majesty .... London.
7 Poona (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
6 El Dorado (s) .... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Co's s s Poona, from Calcutta, Feb 7 :—To Madras—Mr J D Gordon, c s, Col and Mrs Stewart, Mrs M G King, and Mr A Liebritz. To Sydney—Mr Lawton. To Adelaide—Miss Pelly. To Melbourne—Mr and Mrs G Walker. To Yokohama—Mr J Hartley, and Mr and Mrs Kendig. To Brindisi—Mr J J Barrie, and Mr C B Ovenstone. To Venice—Mr E A Clegg, Mr W Thornber, Mr F Crowther, Mr and Mrs S Cochrane, Mr A Berra, Mr P L Addison, and Mr and Mrs E Watson. To Southampton—Mrs W Bull, Major and Mrs J Birney, Mr C Kieser, Mr A L Campbell, Mr E J King; Mrs E Martin and 2 children, Mr and Mrs H Elworthy, Mr and Mrs F Peel, Dr and Mrs H B Purves, Mr W Herbert, Mrs Callarman, and Mr H W Wordei.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Co's s Poonah, from Madras, Feb. 7 :—To Southampton—Dr and Mrs T Pritchard, Mr and Mrs G Simmons, Lieut and Mrs G Palmer (14th Hussars), Mr A S Russell, Miss L S D Dunsterville, Miss Latreille and Major A LeMessurier, R E. To Venice—Mr and Mrs R M Adam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 9.

For Liverpool.

John C Porter—437½ cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 375 cwts myrabollams, Shamjee Narronjee.

Yeddo s—44 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 10 bales wool, N Sorabjee and Co; 40 bales wool, Lulloobhoy Hurrichund; 30 bales wool, Samutmull Goolamul; 30 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 41 bales cotton waste, Ghella Luckmedass; 453½ cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Javut; 15 bales cotton, John Marshall.

Potomac s—80 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 133 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 67 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 119 bales wool, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 213½ cwts myrabollams, Adut Damjee; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 225 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godow; 22 bales wool, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co; 13 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee.

For London.

Menzaleh s—8 cases fishmaws, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 4 cases fishmaws and 1½ cwts olibanum, Allarakhia Sazon; 52 cwts indigo, Vusondass Purshotum; 4,006½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Spearman s—94 cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 172½ cwts ginger, Currimsee Khetsee; 394½ cwts olibanum, Cassum Soomar; 13 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy.

For Marseilles.

Salisbury s—964 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Czar s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, F Masotti and Co.
Athens s—50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.
Travancore s—84 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Beaconsfield s—15 cwts linseed, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 2,115 cwts gingellyseed and 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Anglia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Genoa.

Athens s—1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, and 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,050 cwts gingelly seed and 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Trieste.

Lumley Castle s—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Calipso s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co: 40 bales hemp, Asseer Veerjee.
Travancore s—100 bales cotton, P & O S N Co.

For Venice.

Lumley Castle s—300 cwts gingelly seed, 405 cwts linseed, and 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Calipso s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Suez.

Travancore s—100 bales fire bricks, P and O S N Co; 1 case tamarind and 8¾ cwts indigo, 17½ cwts cloves, 4 packages silk, and 1 pot sandalwood, 2 pots coolfa and 5 pots rosa oils, Aga Syed Mirza; 36 cwts nosotur, 5 cwts chemelseed, 6 cwts azma seed, 13 cwts sandalwood, 14½ cwts gambier, 10 cwts long pepper and 9 packages silk, Woomerbhoy; Chandabhoy; cwts sandalwood, E L Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Shahjehan s—254 bales cotton, Ramgopall toolchund; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Melville and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramnaron Gungapursad; 50 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.
Rainstans s—[illegible]

For Yokohama.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—13 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Esmall and Co; 20 bales twist, Jamsetjee Hormusjee.

For Hongkong.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—120½ cwts olibanum, Currim Fuckerbhoy: 3 cwts bysabol, 2¾ cwts bedlam, 4 cwts seeds and 3 cases peacock feathers, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 86½ cwts sumada stone, Chugon Moolchund; 993½ cwts sumada stone, Hullochund Chugon: 180 cwts white betelnuts, Rangeedass Tribhowandass; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Ellias; 65 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co: 6 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 35 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co: 40½ cwts cloves Currimbhoy Ebram; 150 cwts ooplate, Essabhoy; 27 bales twist, M S Gubbay and Co; 44 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 60 bales twist, Wallace and Co: 16 bales twist, Tata and Co; 12 cwts bysabole, Sallayhboy Jafferbhoy; 25 bales twist and 21 cwts sandalwood, P S Talati.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·893
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	62·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·657
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·5
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	312.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—February 10.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

72-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Moola Amroodin—Part heard.
90-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Goculdass Thackersey.
664-79—In person—Jitta Nursing and another vs Damodhur Naraen Gamad and another—Tyabjee and S.

Long Causes.

399-79—Hearn, C and L—Doongersey Sezpall vs Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy—Smith and F.
477-79—In person—(a pauper)—Shek Oosman Shek Ebrahim vs Ladha Ebrahim and another—In person.
428-78—Hearn, C and L—Muncherahaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.
367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Balibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F.
369-78—Jefferson, B and D—Yalabhoy Lulloobhoy vs Nurseydass Jitram—Hearn, C and L.
378-79—Nanu and H—Sheerenbai vs Dosibai—Smith and F.
45-79—Tyabjee and S—Thacker Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Jehangir Gustadjee and others.
533-79—Jefferson, B and D—Ruttonsey Mooljee and another vs Jairam Dayal—Shapoorjee and T.
615-79—Shapoorjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Ruttonsey Mooljee and another—Jefferson, B and D.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

705-79—Nanu and H—Bai Veerbaijee and another vs Cowasjee Dinshaw and another—Smith and F.
10-80—In person—(a pauper)—Appa bin Baban vs Fuckir Mahamed Amina and another.
16-80—Macfarlane and G—Behezilal Salegram vs Gungaram Futtehchund and another.
28-80—Sapoorjee and T—Kursondass Lilladhur vs Yajee Bala Meya Golam and Mohedim Penkar.
33-80—Hearn C and L—Kessowjee Jadawjee vs Asbabeboe and others.
40-80—Shapoorjee and T—Allana Wydeena vs Hormasjee Cursetjee Cawajee and others—A F Turner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo—Pestonjee K—Part heard.

For hearing on Commissioner's report.

660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshal and others—Prescot and W and A and H.

Long Causes.

644-79—Balkrishna and B—Wamon Kashinath Joshi and another vs Wassudeo Withoba and others—Craigie, L and O.
540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anundrao Dinanathjee and another—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao.
653-79—Ardasir and H—The Colaba Spinning and W Co, Ld, vs The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Craigie, L and O.
666-79—Tyebjee and S—Dalputram Pranjiwandass vs Ambaram Nurbheram and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 8.

Fleming, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Deolalee.
Reid, Major, 16th Madras N I, from sick leave, from England.
Bunbury, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Banister, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Vincent, Captain, C I Horse, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 7.

Hore, Captain, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, to Baroda.

February 8.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.

February 9.

Corbett, Surg Major, on duty, to Bengal.
Buckle, Captain, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 31.

Captain Beaver, doing duty with G Batty 4th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Kandahar to Thyetmyo, and rejoin No 16 Batty 9th Bgde R A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of the undermentioned officer is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots :—92nd Foot, Lieut Gilpin Brown.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Kuram Division Kabul Field Force order, appointing Sergt J Taylor, 92nd Highlanders, to be Provost Sergt, from 1st Oct.

3rd Brigade—Khyber Division Kabul Field Force orders, making the following appointments of non-commissioned officers and men to the brigade duties specified :—

Sergt Eaton, 1-25th Foot, Provost Sergt.

Sergt H McKay, 1-25th Foot, Camp Conservancy Sergt.

Corpl W Chambers, D-A, R H A, Private Adams, 1-25th Foot, and Private Murray, 1-25th Foot, Paid Provost Sergts' Assts.

Rohilcund District order, appointing Lieut Andrews, 84th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Shahjahanpur, vice Lieut Ovens, of the same corps, proceeded on field service.

Rawul Pindi Brigade order, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice Robinson to officiate as Asst Apothy with the 81st Foot. Appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice Weston to officiate as Asst Apothy at the general hospital, church lines, and rest house.

15th Hussars—Regtl order, appointing 2nd Lieut Gordon to officiate as Adjt, during the absence on field service of Lieut Douglas.

68th Foot—Regtl order, appointing 2nd Lieut Murphy to act as Qr-mr to the regiment, in room of Qr mr Shea, proceeded to England.

92nd Highlanders—Regtl order, appointing Capt Singleton to officiate as Instructor in Musketry, vice Lieut St John William Forbes, killed in action.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Robarts, Offg Squadn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Salkeld, vacated on completion of tenure of appointment.

1st N I—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Morris, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-mr, vice Lieut Hickman, who reverts to his appointment of Offg Wing Officer on probation.

24th N I—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Lamb, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Ramsay, Wing Officer and Adjt.

27th N I—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Thruston, Wing Officer and Offg Qr mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Capt Swetenham, proceeded on sick leave.

3rd Goorkhas—Regtl order, directing Capt Bishop, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieut O'Bryen, transferred to the 31st N I; making the following officiating appointments, vice Lieut Col Patterson, Comdt, retired :—Col Lyster, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt; Major Gregory, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; Maj Money, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt Inge, [E Batty A Bgde] to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj Duncan, [O Batty 6th Bgde,] to England, for three months, preparatory to retiring from the service. Lieut Bailward, [K Batty 5th Bgde,] to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-6th Foot—Maj Evans, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-8th Foot—Capt Lowry, to England, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Lieut Boulderson, to India, from the 18th Nov 1879 to the 26th Feb, on urgent private affairs.

14th Bengal Lancers—Capt Morrison, [Genl List, Infy, to India, for four months, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj O'Brien, [in medical charge A Batty 3rd Bgde R A,] to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgn Maj Cumming, (in medical charge 48th Foot,) to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgn Forrester, to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 9th February, 1880

1 The Range at Colaba will be opened, morning and evening, for class firing only from the 10th to 16th inst, inclusive. All members who have not completed or begun their annual course are requested to do so.

2 Blank ammunition will be issued at the parade on Thursday morning, the 12th inst. Ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1880.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... 10th, 4h. 8·5m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb. Tues. 10	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56	11 25 m 11 57 a	5 27 m 5 21 a
Wed. 11	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	...... 0 3 a	6 6 m 6 3 a
Th. 12	English Mail expected.	6 32	5 57	0 35 m 0 48 a	6 43 m 6 43 a
Fri. 13	......	6 31	5 57	1 7 m 1 30 a	7 18 m 7 20 a
Sat. 14	St. Valentine's Day.	6 31	5 58	1 38 m 2 8 a	7 52 m 7 54 a
Sun. 15	Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 58	2 10 m 2 48 a	8 26 m 8 26 a
Mon. 16	......	6 30	5 58	2 39 m 3 30 a	8 58 m 8 56 a

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by Mr. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames [illegible] are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PETTEY—STUART—February 9th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, Navigating Lieutenant Eaton W. Pettey, R. N., son of Captain John E. Pettey, R. N., of old Charlton, Kent, to Ida Geraldine, second daughter of C. A. Stuart, Esq., Officiating Post Master General, Bombay Presidency. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COATS—February 1st, at Ferozepore, the wife of G. E. Coates, of a son.

ROSS—January 23rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Ross, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MONYPENNY—TWEEDIE—January 31st, at Calcutta, Edward St. Leonards, second son of Colonel R. T. G. G. Monypenny, J. P., D.L., of Maytham Hall, Rolvenden, Kent, to Lucy Dora, daughter of the late Captain Michael Tweedie, R.A., J. P., of Rawlinson House, Rolvenden.

DEATHS.

RAGOONATHA-CHARRY—February 5th, at Nungumbaukum, Chintamany Ragoonatha-Charry, F.R.A.S., First Assistant in the Madras Observatory, aged 51.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1880.

The statement has been telegraphed from London to a contemporary of easy faith, that Sir Richard Temple has arranged to resign the Governorship of Bombay "instantly." This statement is incorrect. Sir Richard Temple does not intend to resign for some months to come. He is of course prepared to accept the consequences of his candidature, and if the general election should—contrary to all expectations—take place early this year he would resign, so that his election to Parliament might legally take place. But as no one supposes that the general election will take place "instantly," it is a mistake to suppose, and it is a greater mistake to assert in print, that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will resign "instantly" in order to prosecute his canvas. He has no intention of doing anything of the kind.

The Rumpa rebellion in the Madras Presidency is growing into a revolt of a very serious character. Although the information which is permitted to reach us from the disturbed districts is of the most meagre description, it is quite sufficient to make us aware that mismanagement has been conspicuous from the beginning of the insurrection to the present date. It is evident, for instance, that the disturbance ought never to have been permitted to get beyond the control of the civil authority and the police, who were quite equal to cope with it at the offset, either by coercion, or, if that failed, by redress of the rioters' grievances. However, the military power having once been called in, it was absolutely necessary to provide against the notoriously unhealthy character of the jungles and the difficulties of the country, by sending large forces there—a necessity which appears to have been overlooked. The consequences are the interchange of shots now and then between the military in small parties and the rebels in large ones, with the concomitant loss of our military prestige in that part of the country, and the encouragement of the rioters to persist in their effort at resistance.

Perhaps the worst feature of the rebellion is the inclination of the villagers to aid and abet the rebels who are in arms against authority. In this they are actuated by two motives—fear of Chendriah and his gang, and a secret sympathy with compatriots who are fighting against the imposition of the Sirkar's taxation. The villagers, whom our military parties are striving vainly to protect against the raids of Chendriah's hungry followers, are well aware that, while the disturbances last, they themselves will be more or less exempt from taxation, and the news from Rumpa all tends to show that they are secretly assisting the various gangs with information of the movements of the military and police, and so rendering it impossible for the latter to catch them. Clearly it is a mistake to try to protect these people against the rebels so long as they are covertly in league with them. The villagers throughout the disturbed districts should be informed, beyond all possibility of mistake, that the military protection hitherto afforded them will be at once withdrawn, and that they will be allowed to shift for themselves unless they immediately bestir themselves to capture, or to give such information as will lead to the capture, of the gangs who are now plunging the country into a state of lawlessness and confusion. The withdrawal of the military from the jungle country to the open would probably also tempt Chendriah and the other rebel leaders and their gangs to follow, when they could be easily disposed of; for the immunity they have hitherto enjoyed has been altogether due to the jungly character of the scene of operations, and to their better acquaintance with the jungle paths and fastnesses than can be obtained by either police or military. It is worse than futile, indeed, to send sepoys into feverish jungles where they are unable to act, and where disease soon places them *hors de combat*. We perceive that the European officers of the regiments employed are dropping off one by one of the malarious fever which is so fatal to unacclimatised persons in those parts, and a recent news-letter from the Godavery District speaks of the hospitals as full to overflowing of their men. Such a condition of things cannot continue, though it has now lasted a year, and for its own credit the Madras Government should lose no time in either sending up some strong columns of troops to scour the country from end to end, or withdrawing the military from the thankless duty of protecting villagers who are in secret communication with the rebels. It is possible that three or four thousand fresh troops, taken from the Madras Army and Hyderabad Contingent, might settle the business so speedily as to forestall the inevitable fever which always comes with an occupation of the jungly country, but their only hopes of success would lie in moving swiftly in much stronger parties than have hitherto been employed in the disturbed country. It is fatal to our prestige, not only with the rebels, but with the villagers, that the gangs should be able to interchange shots with little parties of sepoys, and usually with no great loss to themselves. These petty fights, in which retreat to the jungles is always [illegible] encourage the gangs and their leaders, and to dishearten the villagers, proportionately with our efforts for their protection. It is incredible that the various gangs which are now ravaging the country would have escaped so long the police and military, and even the vengeance of the looted villagers themselves, if the people and the gangs were not in league, but this alliance, as we have before remarked, is the worst feature in the whole affair, and demands the promptest and most energetic measures for its suppression.

We do not know whether it is in connection with this widespread revolt that two companies of the 28th M. N. I. have been sent out from Secunderabad to escort a battery of Royal Artillery marching to that place from Ongole, but a Madras paper mentions this very unusual precaution as a fact. It may well be that the impunity enjoyed by the Rumpa rebels will excite the dangerous classes of the Hyderabad territory to commit excesses, for the Rohillas are near neighbours of the disaffected. And it is impossible not to think with some concern of the effects of a similar insurrection to that of the Godavery spreading into the Hyderabad country and the Deccan at a time when the greater part of the Indian Army is employed actively in the North. In a word, the Rumpa rebellion may turn out to be a very serious affair, though it is apparently only lightly regarded in Madras, and it is decidedly one which, if it is not soon settled, gives promise of attaining far larger proportions. The revolt has been trifled with long enough, and instead of confining its efforts to the protection of the villagers,—with the offchance of meeting Chendriah by some miraculous good fortune in his jungles,—the Madras Government ought now to put forth its strength and thoroughly master the rebellious country. And the villagers should be made fully to understand that severe punishment is the meet reward of their double dealing and traitrous conduct. The dread inspired by a wrathful Sirkar would probably have the desired effect of enlisting the people actively against the gangs, and it is hardly to be thought that the latter could remain in the country if the villagers were earnestly disposed to run them down. But it appears to us that at present the villagers find their interest in neutrality, for by making friends with the mammon of unrighteousness they hope to become quit of their own taxes even while enjoying the protection of the Sirkar they betray.

The report that the Government of India have suggested the closing of the mails at noon on Saturday, though the steamers will not start till evening is probably true, but it is none the less a ridiculous proposition. A high mail subsidy is paid to ensure quick despatch of the mails, and now it is proposed to keep them lying in harbour six to seven hours before starting. But the idea is not only absurd, but impracticable; so long as the steamer is in harbour letters cannot be refused on board, and therefore the closing of the mails at the Post Office at noon will not mean that correspondence must cease then, as letters will be posted on board all the afternoon, and every mercantile office and every bank will need to remain open till evening as now. Merchants often are compelled to use the time up to almost the hour of the steamer's departure to get bills of lading for goods shipped, and thus have ready the documents which they are under contract to deliver to the banks by a certain mail or in a stated month. Would the mercantile community allow themselves to be deprived of six hours, so important to them every week, the steamer meantime lying in harbour and able to receive their letters? If Sir Richard Temple has been asked whether such an arrangement as a "rigid closing of the mails" on Saturday noon and the steamers not to leave till Saturday evening will suit our mercantile community, there will be a decided negative for that question. The proposition shows how little an idea the Indian Government have of the wants of the trade. There can be no possible objection to the Friday evening departure, and it will give increased convenience to the various mercantile communities at home as well as to that here, without causing inconvenience anywhere; and we must "fight it out on that line."

MILITARY JOTTINGS.

BY A SUBALTERN.

Having a little leisure time on hand, I am thinking of compiling a "Field Officer's Manual; or Hints as to Management of a Charger." I have already made some slight progress in the work, of which the following is a sample. I am supposing some veteran field officer of forty years' standing or thereabouts to be giving his valuable experience as to the general management of that very difficult animal, the perfectly quiet and well broken infantry charger, warranted never to do anything on any provocation whatever. For greater convenience, I have thrown my *brochure* into the shape of question and answer, as follows :—

***

Q.—In what light do you regard that noble animal, your charger?

Field Officer.—I regard that noble animal as the plague of my life, and the greatest nuisance in existence.

Q.—What is the most useful part of a horse?

F. O.—His mane.

Q.—Give your reasons for such an answer.

F. O.—If a horse had no mane, how on earth would one hold on?

Q.—Do you recommend sharp spurs or blunt ones?

F. O.—Decidedly blunt. In fact, so blunt that when they are pressed firmly into the horse's sides, the rider can, with their assistance (and that of the mane), easily preserve his equilibrium, and the charger is not made in the least restive.

Q.—When a brigade parade, with blank ammunition is ordered, what do you do to your charger?

F. O.—Cut his gram, have him lunged, and stuff his ears carefully with cotton wool.

***

But I forbear to give any more extracts from a work, for which, though written in a simple and unassuming style, I predict a great popularity. The fact is that ambitious works on the horse, like Sir Frederick Fitzwigram's able and exhaustive book, teach the reader everything but the all important point—how he is to keep on. And after all that is the great thing to be considered. It seems to me quite useless to know the anatomy of a horse's back or head, when he can quietly pitch you off that back, and over his head, whenever he likes. So my book will be strictly practical, and those who want to study the anatomy of the horse needn't buy it.

***

Since I wrote my doubts as to whether the appointment of Political Agent or Adjutant General would suit me best, I have been strongly advised to go in for the post of Sanitary Commissioner. But I firmly and respectfully decline the appointment, which, by the way, has not yet been offered to me. From what I can learn, the duties of that appointment are summed up in Coleridge's well known lines on Cologne :—

In Kohln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones;
And rags and hags and hideous wenches,
I counted two and seventy stenches
All well defined, and several stinks!
Ye nymphs that reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The river Rhine, as is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne:
But tell me nymphs, what power divine,
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

***

What amazes me is the great wealth of official literature in the Bombay army. I speak with all respect of the general orders of His Excellency the Governor; also of the army orders, and the standing orders for the army, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, and quite separate and distinct from each other. But above and beyond these literary achievements, there is a book called Bombay Army Regulations, for which my respect almost amounts to veneration. It is a large and portly volume of about 800 pages, and was issued some three or four years ago. I have no doubt it would have remained a monument of its compiler's genius and industry, only unfortunately it has already been completely altered two or three times, and it is now impossible to make anything out of the original because of the corrections, or to make head or tail of the corrections because of the alterations in them. Otherwise it is a highly instructive and valuable work.

***

My introduction to this recondite and luminous volume happened on this wise. I was reading in my bungalow and lazily enjoying that best smoke of the day, the after breakfast cheroot, when our Adjutant came in and said : "Hallo youngster, what are you reading?" and he took Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" from my hand. "Poetry," he said with the utmost disgust, "what's the good of poetry? Now look here, my boy; read this, and you'll soon know all the orders and regulations of the army," and he produced the work I have alluded to above. Opening it at random, I saw the page I had lighted on was almost entirely obliterated, neat red lines having been drawn through the letterpress. "What's it all scratched out for?" I asked. "Been altered," said the Adjutant; "look at the margin." In the margin were many notes, but most of these, as I pointed out, were also erased. "Of course," said the Adjutant, "look at those little printed slips of paper; they're addenda, and they alter the corrections." "But if the original is obsolete, and the corrections are altered by addenda, wouldn't it be better to have a new book?" I asked in the innocence of my heart.

***

But to my surprise, the Adjutant flew into a most extraordinary rage. "By Jove," he said, snatching the volume out of my sacrilegious hands, your're the cheekiest youngster that ever joined the Staff Corps from a Queen's regiment, and that's saying a good deal. New book, indeed! Why, I believe you'd be glad if there were no orders and regulations at all. You're the most"—but here rage seemed to choke his utterance, and, hugging the precious volume tightly, he hurried out of my bungalow. He's a deuced good fellow, our Adjutant, but he perfectly worships orders and regulations. He never reads anything else. He told me he read the Bombay Army Regulations through three times every year. Otherwise he is quite sane. I suppose in time he will become a Staff Officer, then an Assistant Adjutant General, then get on the Head Quarter Staff, and, perhaps, be Adjutant General some day, retiring eventually full of years and general orders. Poor beggar!

***

During the defence of Gibraltar in 1782-3, an officer going his rounds found that some Tommy Atkins with a turn for scribbling had chalked the following lines on his sentry box :—

God and the soldier all people adore
In time of war—but not before.
And when war is over, and all is righted
God is neglected—and the old soldier slighted.

Let us hope that when the Bombay Force has done its marching and its fighting it won't find itself "slighted" in the matter of those rewards of which our Bengal brethren have already reaped such a harvest.

***

But to revert for a moment to the subject of appointments. I recently wrote to a friend of mine to ask what were the duties of an Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry. To my surprise he sent me back a post card (I hate post cards) with the words "Keep a good clerk" written on back. There was nothing else, so I wrote again and asked for an explanation. Another post card with the following curt remarks, "First-rate berth; pay good; nothing to do in hot weather; nothing to do in rains; in cold weather visit stations in your district and get good shikar: the clerk checks all the returns." If this is really the case, I shall at once apply for the next vacancy.

***

I have an intense respect for those placed in authority over me, and I always go to church when I know our gallant General is going. And he always goes except when he has a quarrel on with the Chaplain, when he stays away to mark his displeasure with the Church. As he walks up to his pew in front, a hush falls on the congregation, and it is generally felt that he shows considerable condescension in coming at all. Arrived in his pew he stands bolt upright and looks intently in his hat for about a minute, for all the world as if he had got some one else's, by mistake, and wanted to find out whose it was. This curious ceremony over, he sits down and surveys the congregation to see if we are all there. He repeats the responses as if he were giving the words of command to his Brigade, and, overcome with this vigorous exercise, he slumbers peacefully through the sermons. He always seems to me to regard the whole thing as got up for his special delectation.

***

So the Madrasees are to garrison some of our southern stations—Belgaum and Dharwar, for instance—during the absence of so many of our regiments. If that is really the case I don't believe that either of these stations will be handed back to Bombay troops.

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Now that half of the Bombay army is on active service, it is quite refreshing to see by the new Army List that there are no less than ninety-six subalterns in the Staff Corps of this Presidency, and that about seventy-five of these young gentlemen are actually serving with our regiments of native cavalry and infantry. There are in the Bombay Army thirty-seven regiments altogether, so if these subs were equally divided, each regiment would have two, and one lucky corps actually three lieutenants. The mind can hardly grasp the idea of a native regiment with three whole subalterns for duty, even though the corps so highly favoured were on field service. The new Army List also shows that there are seventy-one captains, a hundred and sixty majors, and a hundred and eighteen lieutenant-colonels in the Bombay Staff Corps, which truly is wonderfully and fearfully made.

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But it is in reality no matter for joking. Here, while half the army of this Presidency has taken the field ridiculously under-officered, we see that captains and lieutenants borne upon the rolls of the Bombay Staff Corps are doing duty with the police in Burma, as politicals in Zanzibar, as military accountants in Bengal, as railway engineers, as assistant commissioners in Oude, and in fact here, there, and everywhere, but where they ought to be—with the regiments going to the front. Surely a man does not wear Her Majesty's uniform that he may be doing accounts, or looking after little Rajahs when the army he belongs to is ordered on service.

***

If one could write with the sledge-hammer force of Dr. Johnson, or could barb one's arrows with the wit and irony of Mr. Thackeray, it would be useless I suppose, to try and effect any change in that monstrous sham—the Staff Corps. It would be poor Don Quixote running a tilt against the wind-mill; and as the subject is a most exasperating one to any one who really loves the Indian army, I will not dwell on it, but when I have recovered my usual tranquillity with the help of a peg and a cheroot, I will finish my notes.

***

But I will not trespass any further on your space just now, and after all it is absurd to allow oneself to be put out about anything. It was said of Talleyrand that if any one had suddenly kicked that astute diplomatist from behind, no shade of emotion on his immoveable face would have betrayed that anything unusual had happened. This is the disposition (within limits) to cultivate; and there is this to be said for it, that if the present campaign only leads to the abolition of the Staff Corps, and the introduction of a rational system of officering native regiments, it will be a great success.

***

Just as I was sending this off, my friend Major Fullquiver sends me the following, which he says is an "epigram :"

An old proverb refuted.
"Exchange is no robbery." All can see
This is now a most palpable blunder;
For when we get scarce eighteen pence a rupee
It is not 'exchange,' it is plunder.

This is the sort of thing that comes of marrying young and having five children.

THE TROOPS.

The Government hired S. S. Culna, which will sail to-day for Kurrachee, will convey E-B.R. H. A., consisting of 5 officers, 1 warrant officer, 147 rank and file, 1 commissioned officer, 269 public and 29 private followers, and 191 horses. Commissariat Department—1 commissioned officer, 22 public and 1 private followers, and a surgeon. The same Co.'s S. S. Calcutta, which will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee, will convey Captain Rushbrooke, of the 15th Regiment, and 81 rank and file, 2 women, and 3 children of the 66th Regiment.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department are ordered to proceed to Kurrachee on service immediately :—

Surgeon Major J. O. Wial.
,, S. H. Lithgow, M. D.
,, B. Burland, M. B.
,, W. R. G. Hinds, M. D.
,, H. Waghorn.
,, J. Riddick.
Surgeon M. D. O'Connell.
,, E. A. H. Rol.

No. 1 Mountain Battery under the command of Captain Snodgrass, R. A., will leave for Poona to-day, via Thana and Khundala.

F. Battery 2nd Brigade.—The F. Battery 2nd Brigade which were under orders for field service, and which were to have left Kirkee *en route* to Bombay on Monday, will not leave until the 11th instant.—*Poona Observer*.

THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 50 towards this fund from G. K. W., Melghaut.

We learn that the Committee of the Irish Distress Fund yesterday sent Rs. 6,000 each to the Duchess of Marlborough's and the Lord Mayo, of Dublin's Fund. This is the second remittance, Gentlemen who have promised to subscribe are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay as early as possible.

THE GAIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have read to-day your critic's strictures on the last performance at the new theatre, and I cannot honestly say that I agree with him.

Your critic attacks the pieces selected. Now both are well known successes. "Uncle's Will" had a long and prosperous career at the Haymarket, and "Not such a Fool" enjoyed a run of five hundred consecutive nights at the Strand. The only inference, therefore, to be drawn from your critic's strictures is that theatre-going people in London like bad plays and keep them going. for a couple of years at a stretch. I don't believe the Londoners to be such fools; I believe rather that the plays are good though your critic thinks they are no great shakes. Every one to his taste. Of course it might be said that the explanation is that the plays in question were badly played at the Gaiety. But that is not the opinion of good judges. They were very fairly played and some of the parts were excellently done. Therefore let us, critics and all,

Feb. 9. GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please correct the statement in to-day's issue, as regards the dangerous position of the S. S. City of Baltimore, as your informant was not aware that the ship was in her berth by 9 p.m.; although in close proximity to the shoal, still she was in no danger.—I am, &c.

HAMMOND KENNARD,
Pilot, S. S. City of Baltimore.
Feb. 9. J. VERRIL, Commander.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF TIME BALL TOWER TO PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see it announced in your issue of the 6th instant, that it is in contemplation to remove the time ball, at present standing near the Castle, to the Prince's Dock, replacing it with a smaller tower and time ball without a clock, for the benefit of ships in harbour.

The change proposed is surely somewhat premature till the successful working of the dock has been assured, and till this is done, present arrangements should, I submit, be allowed to remain as they are. If, however, those concerned, regardless of this suggestion, insist on carrying the proposed transfer into immediate effect, it would be as well if the idea of erecting a smaller tower than the present near the Castle be abandoned, and one of similar height to that now existing be erected, as otherwise (and I speak from experience) it will not be without considerable inconvenience that officers of ships lying at a distance will be able to take the time ball at 1 o'clock from a point less conspicuous than the present.

Feb. 9. AN OLD SHELL BACK.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.

Yesterday the matter of a summons requiring Mr. F. R. Viccajee, the official liquidator of this company, to show cause why he should not wind up its affairs and declare a dividend, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Skipsey on behalf of Hurry Bhanjee, a contributory, pressed his application for an inspection of the company's books. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter for the official liquidator, said that, as far as the creditors were concerned, there was nothing more to do, as there was money enough to pay them all in full.

His Lordship remarked that this was a very successful liquidation indeed.

Mr. Farran said there was a sum of over Rs. 11,000 in the hands of the liquidator. One creditor, Bhicco Sazba, who had had transactions with the company and against whom the liquidator now made a claim of about Rs. 74,000, had some time ago been paid his dividend; and the liquidator wished to proceed against him in order to recover this large sum of money, so that he might equalise the burden that was to fall upon the contributories. If his Lordship, however, wished him to wind up the affairs at once, he was ready to do so.

Mr. Macpherson complained that the liquidator had put his client off from time to time by making enquiries how much less than the full claim he would receive, &c.

After some further discussion, the summons was adjourned for a month, when all parties interested are required to appear and show cause why the liquidator should not close the liquidation. The liquidator was directed to grant Hurry Bhanjee an inspection of the books between the 10th and 27th inst. Costs of and incidental to the summons are to be paid out of the assets.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, Municipal Offices, 3 p.m.
Cotton Trade Association meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "My Uncle's Will," 9 p.m.; "Not Such a Fool as he Looks," 10 p.m.

The band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will not play at the Gymkhana this evening.

Passengers by the S. S. City of Baltimore.—The following is the list of passengers per S. S. City of Baltimore from Liverpool, arrived on Sunday evening :—Major and Mrs J Reid, child and ayah, Mr D C Gordon, Mr J Moulson, Master J D Evezard, Master L H Evezard, Miss L Evezard, Mr G Whentley, Miss M Hilton, Lady W Young, Miss Young, Mrs J A Little, Miss K Knowles, and Miss E Knowles.

Tigers.—Two tigers arrived in Bombay on Saturday and have been taken to the Victoria Gardens.

Grant Road Theatre.—We learn from advertisement that Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack will give a farewell entertainment in the Grant Road Theatre on Friday evening, prior to their departure for England.

Theft.—Shikarally Mahomedally was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of cotton, valued at 4 annas, the property of Noor Mahomed. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

First Criminal Sessions.—Mr. Justice Marriott presided at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court for a few minutes yesterday, merely to direct an adjournment until Monday, the 16th inst. Only one case of theft remains to be tried.

Price of Gram.—A Poona paper contains the following welcome announcement :—The price of gram has fallen from rupees fourteen per pulla to rupees ten and annas eight; the pulla by weight of new gram is two hundred and seventy pounds.

An Old Offender.—Ooda Heera was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and was fined Rs. 20, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. He was further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace.

Housebreaking and Theft.—The shop of Ebrahim Abdoola, situated in Synd Abdool Raymon Street, was broken into on Saturday evening last. Two small boxes which were in the shop were broken open and currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 325 is said to have been stolen.

Gamblers.—Alloo Hoosein and five others were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Chibboor Gulley. They were found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 60, three others were fined Rs. 40 each, and the other Rs. 5.

Theft at Trinity Church, Sonapore.—Mr. Shepherd, of the Bombay Education Society's Press, reported to the Police on Sunday last, that on the morning of that day in robing for service at Trinity Church, he left his waistcoat, containing a silver watch and gold chain, hanging over the arm of a chair, and on his returning after service the watch and chain were missing.

Theft at Old Cazee Street.—Sheriff Abdoola, residing at Old Cazee Street, reported to the Police that on the night of the 6th instant some person entered his room during his absence and stole a bundle, containing wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 292. Upon enquiries by the Police, one Hoosein Ali Emsumali and four others have been arrested.

Alleged Murder by Poison.—At the adjourned inquest held on Saturday last into the circumstances connected with the death of Syed Goolam Hossein, who was supposed to have come by his death by foul means on or about the 25th ultimo, the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Syed Ghoolam Hoosein was caused by arsenic which was administered to him by one Kadur Curreem, under such circumstances that the act of Kadur Curreem was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

Bombay Native Dispensary, Khetwady.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 4,473. This gives a daily average attendance of 144. The number of the new persons, who took advantage of the dispensary during the month, was 1,060. Of the entire number 1,373 were Parsees, 1,750 Hindus, 1,065 Mussulmans, 96 Christians and 189 low castes. As to sexes 1,798 were males, 1,303 females, and 1,372 children. The prevailing diseases were fever of various types, affections of the stomach and bowels, skin, lungs and air passages, and external inflammation.

Disturbances at Ahmednuggur.—We hear that the Bheels have been creating disturbances all round the districts of Ahmednuggur, but we have not received any particulars as to the cause or the consequences of these disturbances. Last Friday Major Daniell despatched a gang of Ramoshis, headed by some of the police officials, to Ahmednuggur, to assist the Ahmednuggur Police in quelling these disturbances.—*Deccan Herald*.

An Enquiry in Lunacy.—Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, applied to Mr. Justice Marriott to order an enquiry to be made whether Khatao Rowjee is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. Khatao is now a lunatic in the Colaba Asylum, and as a suit had been filed against him in the High Court, it was necessary to appoint some one to defend the suit as well as to appoint a committee of the lunatic's person. His Lordship granted an order for an enquiry in lunacy, notice to be served on the lunatic and on his wife, Kesserbai, who did not wish to represent her husband in the suit. The enquiry was fixed to come on on the 1st March next.

The Traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The increase in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 31st January, 1880, was 51,973 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 66,037. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 31st Jan., 1880.	Week ending 1st Feb., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton—Weight	Mds 85,345	Mds 44,103	Mds 41,242	...
Amount	Rs. 95,255	Rs. 44,242	Rs. 51,013	...
Wheat—Weight	Mds 12,922	Mds 9,112	Mds 3,810	..
Amount	Rs. 6,751	Rs. 3,768	Rs. 2,983	..
Other Food-Grain—Weight	Mds 1,73,049	Mds 2,71,593	..	..
Amount	Rs. 82,590	Rs. 2,18,815	..	..
Linseed—Weight	Mds 3,006	..	..	...
Amount	Rs. 1,296	..	..	...
Teelseed—Weight	Mds 23,263	... *	...	Mds 63,683
Amount	Rs. 12,445	...	...	Rs. 1,20,157
Other Seeds—Weight	Mds 8,592	...	...	...
Amount	Rs. 2,327	..	...	..
Sugar and Jaggree—Weight	Mds 12,972	.. †	..	...
Amount	Rs. 6,790	..	..	...
Salt—Weight	Mds 37,488	Mds 27,399	Mds 89	...
Amount	Rs. 18,670	Rs. 18,771	..	Rs. 101
Opium—Weight	Mds 1,432	Mds. 2,723	...	Mds 1,291
Amount	Rs. 3,650	Rs. 9,699	...	Rs. 6,049
P. Goods and Twist—Weight	Mds 16,593	Mds 12,315	Mds 4,278	...
Amount	Rs. 23,874	Rs. 18,038	Rs. 5,836	...
General Goods—Weight	Mds 2,30,909	Mds 1,76,353	Mds 57,528	...
Amount	Rs. 1,36,378	Rs. 1,42,930	Rs. 438	...
Total—Weight	Mds 6,05,571	Mds 5,53,598	Mds 51,973	..
Amount	Rs. 3,90,226	Rs. 4,56,263	...	Rs. 66,037

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† ,, ,, "General Goods"

Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st January, 1880, was 67,858 maunds, and in money Rs. 29,957. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 31st Jan., 1880.	Week ending 1st Feb., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
Cotton—Weight	Mds 4,997	Mds 3,080	Mds 1,917	..
Amount	Rs. 3,143	Rs. 1,575	Rs. 1,568	..
Grain—Weight	Mds 54,942	Mds 1,24,287	...	Mds 69,345
Amount	Rs. 15,732	Rs. 33,947	...	Rs. 18,215
Jaggree—Weight	Mds 24,511	Mds. 28,646	...	Mds 4,135
Amount	Rs. 13,069	Rs. 16,501	...	Rs. 3,432
Opium—Weight	Mds 710	Mds. 45	Mds. 665	...
Amount	Rs. 1,796	Rs. 113	Rs. 1,683	...
P. Goods and Twist—Weight	Mds 4,871	Mds 3,393	Mds 1,478	..
Amount	Rs. 5,001	Rs. 3,207	Rs. 1,794	...
Salt—Weight	Mds 48,479	Mds 36,193	Mds 12,286	...
Amount	Rs. 12,233	Rs. 7,438	Rs. 4,795	...
Seeds—Weight	Mds 7,832	Mds 11,445	..	Mds 3,613
Amount	Rs. 1,881	Rs. 2,984	...	Rs. 1,103
Sugar—Weight	Mds 5,681	Mds 6,031	..	Mds 350
Amount	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,234	...	Rs. 234
Dry Fruit—Weight	Mds 13,253	Mds 8,878	Mds 4,375	...
Amount	Rs. 5,627	Rs. 3,425	Rs. 2,202	...
Firewood—Weight	Mds 19,161	Mds 18,750	Mds 411	..
Amount	Rs 1,540	Rs. 1,779	..	Rs. 239
Timber—Weight	Mds 14,082	Mds 12,348	Mds 1,734	...
Amount	Rs. 2,538	Rs. 2,473	Rs. 65	..
State Railway Material—Weight	...	Mds 37,231	..	Mds 37,231
Amount	...	Rs. 23,777	...	Rs. 23,777
General Goods—Weight	Mds 72,451	Mds 48,501	Mds 23,950	...
Amount	Rs. 23,418	Rs. 18,482	Rs. 4,936	[illegible]
Total—Weight	Mds 2,70,970	Mds 3,38,828	...	Mds 67,858
Amount	Rs. 88,978	Rs. 1,18,935	...	Rs. 29,957

DIVINE SERVICE.

LENTEN SERVICES, St. Thomas Cathedral.

Ash Wednesday.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 7-30 a.m., Litany and Commination Service at 11 a.m. Evensong with Sermon at 6 p.m.

There will be special Services with Sermon on Wednesday and Friday evenings; on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. and on Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

Daily Prayers as usual in the morning at 7 a.m. and in the evening at 6 45 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MUSA JAN AT GHAZNI.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

KABUL, Feb. 7.—Musa Jan is so bullied and worried by Mahomed Jan and other chiefs at Ghazni that he has written to his mother at Kabul, appealing to her to release him at once. This proof of her son's unhappiness has much affected Yakub Khan's wife, and she regrets having been a party to Musa Jan's abduction.

For the better removal of our sick to India rest-camps are being established along the line. Thirty sick men will be sent away on each alternate day.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

INVITING THE PEOPLE TO FRESH HOSTILITIES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

KABUL, Feb. 7.—Mushki Alam is said to have drawn up a fresh paper calling on the people to join in fresh hostilities. Some of the Kohistani and Ghilzai clans have given their adhesion to it.

From Lughman it is stated that most of the principal headmen in Lughman and the vicinity have come in to General Bright through the instrumentality of the Lughman Governor. The Jabbar Khel chiefs still hold out, otherwise nearly every man of note in the Lughman Valley has presented himself.

News from Jallalabad comes that the Sangu Khel Shinwaris are again contemplating giving trouble.

The hostile Mohmund party, headed by Mulla Khalil, has burnt the houses of some of those who have come in to Lalpura to acknowledge the new Khan, and they are threatening others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CESSION OF KULDJA.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has declined to ratify the Treaty for the cession of Kuldja.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Colonel D. M. Fraser, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, succeeds General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., as Inspector General of Artillery.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52 9-16d.

Departures.—Farnley and Royal Minstrel.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 9, 1-50, P.M.

Mail Steamer Poonah from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, FEB. 9, 11 A.M.

Singapore, 9th.—Manilla mail 10th to-morrow morning.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand	1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 8 7-16 to 15-32d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8½d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2·15	„

WE are authorised to state that H. M.'s troopship Crocodile will leave Bombay on the 19th instant.

THE ship Waterloo, 1,990 tons, and the steamship Vespasian entered the Prince's Dock yesterday.

TO-DAY the Cunard Company advertise the date of the despatch of their first steamer from Bombay to Liverpool. The Batavia which is expected to arrive here about the 12th or 15th of next month, is a new steamer, and although she has not been built specially for the Indian trade, we understand that she is an extremely roomy and comfortable vessel, and has accommodation for seventy first class passengers. This was of course to be expected, when the well-known reputation of the Cunard line was taken into consideration.

COLONEL WHISH, late of the D. P. W., Lucknow, has been ordered to take charge of the Commissariat at Cawnpore to relieve Major Worthy.

NOW that the Brindisi and Southampton mails have been amalgamated, and the postage has been slightly reduced, and, we may presume, fixed for some years, a contemporary suggests the introduction of embossed envelopes for letters. Accommodation in such matters would be appreciated by the public, and every facility offered tends to popularise the post and thereby improve the revenue.

Apropos of the Balladhan tragedy, the *Indian Tea Gazette* says:—The happy-go-lucky policy which leaves vast districts at the mercy of adjoining wild tribes, simply because these districts are assumed to be "uninhabited," will culminate some day in a great calamity. We should have thought that the tea industry was of sufficient importance to the country to require that, however remote the situation of gardens, adequate protection for life and property would be taken. While the petty force of thirty men have gone to shut the door after the horse has been stolen, the Nagas will, more than likely, appear in another place and work further mischief. It has long been notorious that the armed police force in the outlying tea districts has been glaringly deficient; and now that the sad event recorded has occurred, we do hope that the Government will see the necessity of increasing largely the number of police posts in all the more remote tea districts.

ANTICIPATING an early presentation of the budget, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—We are justified in saying beforehand that the public look to see the expenditure for the war during the year defrayed in some other way than by making it a charge on current revenue. The charge of the campaign of 1878-79 has been met in a way which sets up a precedent against making the outlay under this head a current charge upon revenue, and with that precedent less than a twelve month old, it will be exceedingly difficult for Sir John Strachey to persuade the Indian public or the House of Commons, that the surplus we are all looking forward to should be utilised to pay for a contest in which England has at least as much at stake as India. It will be better if the Government stand by the interests of India, that is, by those interests it is its duty primarily to guard. The war is in no sense a purely Indian contest. It is a foreign war, and it is waged for the benefit, or purposes, or ends, of both India and England alike, and the Government in India, speaking as the representative of the Indian people, have a right to point to the decision of Parliament, and claim for India the fulfilment of that decision on the question of who is to bear the cost of an Imperial war. It seems to most thinking men that the Government, after deducting the ordinary army charges fairly debitable against the military vote, should claim to be recouped for half the extraordinary charges from the mother-country, and that, while making provision for a sinking fund for the discharge of a war debt, it should meet its own portion of the cost of the Afghan conflict by a loan.

THE ball given by the Maharaja of Durbhunga in the Calcutta Town Hall on Thursday last is reported to have been a very grand affair. The Viceroy and Lady Lytton were amongst the guests. The hall was illuminated by the electric light. The decorations were superb, and surpass anything of the sort that has ever been attempted before. *Imprimis*, H. E. the Viceroy's drawing room. This was furnished in a sumptuous and elegant manner, the furniture being black and gilt, upholstered with a rich thick Roman gold satin. The tables and side furniture were also ebonized and gold, and several elegant *articles de luxe* and choice oil-paintings lent their powerful aid to complete the really magnificent *tout ensemble*. The large supper room was converted into a drawing room, the whole of the fittings being in rich crimson upholstery, handsome in itself, but paling beside the exquisite beauty of the room next to it. To the west of the red drawing room, the smaller room was artistically arranged as a bower or maze, and it was difficult to divest oneself of the idea that it was not really a wood, so neatly had the plan been carried out. The great hall was grandeur itself. At the east end a shamianah or tent had been erected, reaching from the floor to the top of the hall. This tent was of crimson cloth, tastefully trimmed with gold. Under this was a semi-circular dais (also covered with crimson), at the back of which a mirror of large dimensions reflected the lively and animated scene, on the right and left of which were most tastefully arranged bowers, composed of all manner of trees, plants, flowers and creepers; the effect of which was very fine. At the opposite end of the hall was erected an exquisite and perfectly novel structure in the shape of a Swiss cottage frontage of trellis work, with creepers climbing over it. In the middle of this was a vandyked oval, behind which three blocks of ice were arranged with His Highness's initial "D.," and crest—a fish—cleverly frozen in. In front of the oval, on an inclined bank, the word "Darbhunga" was prettily displayed in roses of all hues. On each side of the centre oval two fairy fountains cooled the air with their limpid jets. The whole of this end was a masterpiece of scenic art, and proved one of the most effective decorations we have ever seen. Around the room against the several piers were arranged handsome mirrors on neat extempore console brackets, covered by troughs of flowers. At the foot of the staircase and facing the grand entrance was a handsome prismatic device, illuminated by gas. The columns on each side of the centre avenue were prettily decorated with lances, tied by means of festoons of red, white and blue silk.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES leaves Calcutta for Peshawur on the 20th inst.

THE church at Mattra has been recently broken into and stripped. The same thing recently happened to the civil lines church at Agra, when the beautiful communion plate was carried off.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

RAIN is much wanted in Allahabad, none having fallen in any quantity since last October. For the last few days the cloudy sky and a few scattered drops of the precious liquid induced a hope of a regular downpour, but the hope has not been realized. However, adds the local paper which gives expression to the above growl, if complaints of rheumatic pains and general sickness from all around us prognosticate rain, we shall have it soon.

THE latest version of the story about the Gwalior fortress current in Morar is that His Excellency the Viceroy, in recognition of Sindhia's loyalty and devotion to the Crown, made an offer to restore the fortress to His Highness, on the payment by him of twenty-one lakhs of rupees, this being the sum which the Government of India has expended on barracks and fortifications. Sindhia, it is said, gratefully recognised the noble spirit which prompted the liberal offer, but felt himself compelled to decline it, as he was unable to place implicit confidence in his own soldiery. To those who care to think, remarks the *Englishman*, the absurdity of the whole story is almost self-evident. In the first place, as we have already pointed out, the Viceroy has not the power to give away British territory, much less a place like Gwalior. What may have occurred at the furthest was a promise by Lord Lytton that he would recommend the restoration of the fortress, to possess which Sindhia would most probably give his ears. But as this "conference" was a strictly private one, the only person present, besides the Viceroy and the Maharaja, being Sir Henry Daly, and Colonel Osborne, the Resident, himself taking no part in it, it is not very easy to ascertain how one of the most important subjects, if not the most important which occupied their attention, came to be publicly known.

THE Lahore paper's correspondent with the Naga expedition concludes a letter, written on the 21st January, as follows:—We hear that their (Nagas') supply of food and water is running short, so probably they will not hold out much longer. Four disaffected villages have lately given in and given up their guns, and the village of Jotsoma has sent in representatives to make submission and ask for terms.

A TELEGRAM from Silchar, dated Feb. 6, to the *Englishman*, states:—The Kukies sent for information regarding the Naga raiders have just returned here. They went to Pulu, a Naga basti on the confines of the Naga and Manipur territory, fully two days' journey from Balladhun Garden. The Pulu Nagas reported seeing fifty-five Kohima Nagas, armed with spears and seven fire arms, proceeding Balladhun-wards on the 27th January. Two days later they returned through Pulu, and had then ten fire arms, and were wearing one or two solar hats and saying that they were now Sahibs. The Pulu Nagas were greatly frightened, and hid in the jungle. They also reported having heard that the Naga raiders had plundered Bandu, a Naga basti, but did no further damage. All is continuing quiet here.

THE *Indian Daily News* directs attention to the important matter of keeping a watch over the war expenses:—It is highly advisable that the Government should take measures to keep itself well informed of the progress of the additional expenditure caused by the Afghan war. We say additional expenditure, because a very large sum on account of pay and allowances must be set down to the ordinary outlay under the military vote for the year. If the adjustment of the war accounts be left to the ordinary working of the account offices, the result will be a matter of estimate—that is, of guess—for the next three or four years. It might facilitate matters, especially the Government's negotiations on this subject with the authorities in London, if some machinery be devised for keeping the Government informed, as nearly up to date as possible, as to the actual sums expended in the prosecution of the campaign. To do this, all disbursing departments and officers should be held strictly responsible for the early submission of their accounts. Delay should involve the removal of the officer responsible. Copies of all accounts received should be sent by the receiving office to the office of the Comptroller-General, where a special officer or officers would have the duty of separating ordinary military expenditure from war expenditure, and of keeping the account of the outlay under the latter head written as nearly up to date as possible. Some such plan as this is necessary, if the Government is not to find itself overwhelmed by demands upon its resources, without being in a position to call for recoupment from England or support from the country.

AT a district court-martial at Cawnpore, on the 12th ult., Private Edward Roseby, of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment of Foot, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on three charges of insubordination.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* to bring to notice the "disgraceful working" of the Indus Valley State Railway. The following is one of the instances he relates:—"The other day a special was run from Firoza to Bhawulpur for H. H. the Nawab, the engine being decorated; and the Traffic Inspector, Mr. Lemarchand ran in charge, running through stations at full speed without waiting for 'line clear' telegraphing to say he would sign counterfoils on his return. For all this the Traffic Inspector got Rs. 150, the driver Rs. 100, and the guard Rs. 50 from H. H. the Nawab. But what was the result? The engine is completely done up, through axles running hot, and the engine has had to be sent in for repairs to Adamwahan workshops." The same correspondent says the guards on this line have not been paid any wages for two months.

IT is stated that a coolie corps, for service with the Naga force, is now being organised, and that it will be commanded by Major W. E. Chambers, an excellent officer whose local knowledge specially fits him for the work.

THE result of the refusal of the Bank of Bengal to discount the Rangoon Chetties' paper is that the Chetties, who do the principal local banking business, have raised their rates for advances very considerably. The Burmese at present are paying 2 per cent. per mensem to Chetties, with gold and jewellery deposited as security, whilst the Bank advertised rate is 9 per cent. per annum. The Rangoon correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes:—"There is a good opening for capitalists in this part of the world as money always is worth more here in the market than in most other parts of India, whilst at the commencement of the season the rate is nearly double what it is later on. High interest in most places means bad security, but in Burmah the profits of trading in grain and produce are high, and enable borrowers to pay most unheard of rates of interest for accommodation."

A LETTER from Bareily to the Agra paper says that Sir H. Ramsay had arrived at that station and announced that the Government had agreed to guarantee for twenty years the Ranibagh line of railway. It is expected that the first eighteen miles of the line, to Faridpur, will be finished by June next.

WE are glad to learn that the gentlemen who have been visiting Bombay for the purpose of compiling what may be called the commercial directory *in excelsis*, have been very successful. They have secured the names of all the principal business houses, and the directory will contain business cards of many Bombay firms. The representatives of the enterprising house who contemplate publishing the directory will leave Bombay towards the end of the week.

FROM the following particulars regarding opium smoking amongst the Chinese, taken from a report by Mr. Gregory, British Consul at Swatow, recently submitted to the Government of India, the injurious effects of the practice on the condition and character of the people would appear to be very much less than is generally supposed:—As far as my own experience goes, I may safely say that half the men, at least, are smokers. Of twelve coolies who were with me on a late journey five smoked, but only two had the craving. A junk's crew, eleven in number, smoked to a man; but only two, again, were unable to dispense with the narcotic. Of the officials I have met, though many of them, of course, were not natives, a full were half-addicted to the habit. The official underlings, police, and the like, of whom I have seen a good deal, smoke opium almost universally. An opium-pipe or opium-gun, as it is called, is generally the most conspicuous article of their equipment. The case of Ning-po, where there is said to be one smoking shop for every hundred and fifty inhabitants, is often quoted as a notable example of excess, but in Chung-Ching, the population of which, according to a census taken last year, is 1,20,676, there are 1,230 smoking shops or about one to every hundred. That excessive opium-smoking is an evil is undeniable, but to call it a "disaster to the country," and to say that it is "sapping the life of the nation," is an exaggeration which begs a great many questions. I am speaking, of course, more especially of Szechuen. Where opportunities are equal, opium seems to be more seductive than alcohol, but not so generally hurtful. "I smoke three pipes in the morning, and three in the evening, and find it do me good," said a robust old mountaineer to me. Certainly few are so temperate as this; but I have never seen a single case of opium intoxication, although I have lived several months in the same inns, often in the same rooms, with opium-smokers, and have travelled many hundred miles in their company.

AT no time during the past dozen years, says the *Rangoon Times*, has the white foreigner been so free from insult in his walks or rides about Mandalay as at the present moment. The children even refrain from shouting "*hai kullah*" after the solitary Britisher; and if the English are no better liked than they were before, all men, women, and children abstain from showing any expression of contempt or disgust on seeing a solitary white man near their dwelling. Very stringent orders must have been passed by the King and his ministers to so alter the demeanour of every class of the people to the foreigner. It is not that the Burmese are a fanatical people who hate Christians, like the Afghans. They simply, in their arrogance and insolence, despise us; and were not slow in showing their feelings a few months ago. Now all is changed in Mandalay, and if the people feel the same disdain for us, they show it only by avoiding any *contretemps*, for which they were always as anxious before as the proverbial Irishman at Donnybrook Fair.

IT appears that since the institution of the Victoria Cross for bravery in 1856, it has been bestowed on no less than 368 officers and men in the military and naval services. Seven who had gained the cross died before it was formally conferred upon them, and 29 have died since they received the honour. Of the 368 heroes who won the distinction, 171 were commissioned officers, the remaining 197 being non-commissioned officers and men in both services. A pension of £10 per annum is bestowed upon the non-commissioned officers and men who receive the Cross.

THE SURAT BEGUM'S CASE.

AT the High Court, yesterday, in the case of Meer Assad Ali against Zeaoolnissa Ladlee Begum and others, a decree by consent was passed by Mr. Justice Kemball, by which all the disputes between the parties, in which the Hon'ble T. C. Hope had taken a part as a guardian, are expected to be amicably settled. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for Zoolificar Ali; and Mr. Dhurandar, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, for Bustee Begum. An order was made in the case by Sir Charles Sargent on the 4th October, 1869, and Mr. Justice Kemball thought at first that the present application should be made to the same learned judge. Mr. Macpherson said it was an administration suit, in which there was a reference and an interlocutory order was made. The parties had now come to an arrangement; and as Sir Charles Sargent could not be got at on the Original Side and would soon be leaving Bombay, there could be no objection to his Lordship (Mr. Justice Kemball) making a consent decree. The point had been duly considered, or this application would not have been made to his Lordship (Mr. Justice Kemball). Mr. Starling said there was a reference to an arbitrator, and although there had been an order made by Sir Charles Sargent, it was not absolutely necessary that the present application should be made to that learned judge, because the parties had all agreed to a consent decree, which could be passed by another judge. Mr. Justice Kemball then passed a decree by consent in terms to be handed in and signed by the counsel of the respective parties. The decree of 4th October, 1869, was to be set aside, and the suit now pending against the Hon'ble T. C. Hope in the Surat Court was to be at once withdrawn.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT & CO.

THE hearing of this case was continued before Mr Justice Beyley yesterday, being the eleventh day of the enquiry. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the insolvents.

Mr. Walter Lang was further cross-examined by Mr. Pigot upon some of the documents put in. He said.—Remittances were made to Baring Brothers in respect of these documents, of which entries appeared in the old books of the firm under the heading "old firm." Promissory notes to the amount of £10,000 in all had been passed to Baring Brothers. From 1872 to 1879, Baring Brothers were our corresponding firm in England, and their name appeared in local Calendars as such during some years with our knowledge and sanction.

Mr. Cunnyngham examined by Mr. Pigot.—I was a partner in the firm of Finlay, Scott and Co. and Finlay and Co., of Kurrachee. I joined on 1st January, 1875, and conducted the business of the Kurrachee firm up to the time of our failure. The ledger of the Kurrachee firm is balanced up to date except one or two items. Only the final balances are in pencil. I went through the book the other day and I found all the accounts balanced except the last day. The purchase account in this book is an important account, and there is a balance in 1873 in pencil, and it is carried down in ink in 1874. I cannot say without going through the book whether all the balances are struck in pencil. I cannot say, not being a book-keeper, whether all the balances are ruled down according to the regular form. The cash book and the rough ledger are regularly kept. Money was not sent to the Kurrachee firm by the Bombay firm in currency notes. The Kurrachee firm did so once, but I cannot remember the date. It was in 1876 or 1877. I have signed the first schedule. The Kurrachee firm, when it started, had the same capital as the Bombay firm. There is a mistake in the schedule as to the amount, Rs. 66,000 and odd. I was advised to sign it, and I did so. Mr. Lang, my partner, advised me. I was aware that the capital of Rs. 66,000 was mortgaged for more than the full amount, but that was not the only capital We had the capital of Finlay, Scott and Co.

Mr. G. W. Moultrie examined by Mr. Pigot.—I am agent of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay and was appointed in January, 1872. I have been acting in Bombay ever since, except 1875, when I was at home. Before I went home Finlay, Scott and Co. had dealings with the Bank. I had to collect and realise their bills which were sent by their agents up-country. I exercised no control over their account or their dealings before I went home. (Is shown letters from Finlay, Scott and Co., which were submitted to the head office.) I subsequently communicated with the branches. I communicated this letter to the agent at Nagpore. The letter of the 6th April, 1876, and its enclosure were sent by me to the secretary and treasurer of the Bank at Calcutta. It advised that the firm's advances were unusually high, recommending a reduction. I also sent a copy of the letter and enclosure to Allahabad in terms similar to those of the letter I sent to Nagpore. I received an answer from Calcutta in a letter dated 12th April, 1876. (The documents already put in were 112 in number.) I communicated with the branches from time to time with reference to the advances made to the firm. (More letters were put in.) General report and advertisements in the local Calendar led me to suppose that the firm were strongly supported by Baring Brothers. The firm had a high reputation—not for wealth, but for honourable dealing. I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Lang, the partner in Bombay. The Bank continued to purchase Finlay, Scott and Co.'s bills after the 10th May, 1876. The railway receipts accompanied the bills, but I cannot say whether they always corresponded. The advances were made at the branches, and I believed that they were according to the instructions to the agents. The bills cashed at Allahabad came down to the Bombay office for acceptance. They did not come with the railway receipts. There was some difficulty, I understood, in procuring the railway receipts. I made a mistake in writing exhibit 112 that the railway receipts always came down with the bills or shortly afterwards. I subsequently discovered that they never did accompany the bills, although I had given special instructions that they should do so or follow as soon as possible. If the firm failed before the bills came down, the railway recipts would have been of use to recover the amount of the bills. I did not contemplate the failure of the firm in 1876 or in 1879. Banks always contemplate the possibility of failure of the firms they deal with. I communicated with Mr. Lang with reference to the dealings of his firm with the Bank. Mr. Lang called at my office in April or May, 1877, about extending accommodation at Nagpore in consequence of the railway block caused by the famine. Looking at this exhibit, I think the interview was on the 10th April. We discussed the terms and I communicated to him there and then the contents of my letter to the head office. I remember distinctly his looking to the wall opposite, with his head raised and saying, "Then we may depend upon Rs. 1,50,000 as the amount of our credit." I said we won't respect the purchase of your bills unaccompanied by railway receipts. (Is shown exhibit 35.) The stipulation as to getting receipts in ten days in that letter had reference only to the railway block. Ten days for sending the railway receipts were given specially in consequence of the block. Special arrangements were made with the firm with reference to the block consequent upon communications I made, at Mr. Lang's request, to the head office at Calcutta. The arrangement was that we took alien upon the produce instead of taking railway receipts; and the credit was extended to Rs. 2,50,000 upon security of produce. I arranged with the head office for the extended credit. So far as to Nagpore. Bills to a very small amount continued to come from Allahabad. I had the superintendence of that account. (Several letters were read and put in.) On the 13th October, 1877, there was a balance of Rs. 30,423 in excess of railway receipts. The block must have been over about that date. I give that date from a statement prepared by my directions at the Nagpore branch. Before the close of the block I wrote this letter to the secretary and treasurer at the head office.

The witness's examination was not finished when the court adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th instant.

Read report by the Port Officer, dated 15th January, on a recommendation by Captain Baird, R. E., that a complete set of instruments for tidal observations be set up at Prince's Dock. The Port Officer considers that it is most important that a series of exact tidal observations be taken at Prince's Dock as soon as possible, but he thinks that the meteorological data obtainable from the Observatory at Colaba will be sufficient for determining the atmospheric effects on the tides at Prince's Dock. He recommends that the present time ball tower and clock at the Castle be removed to the central pier, Prince's Dock, the estimated cost being about Rs. 3,300; that a small dioptric light showing green towards the harbour be set up on the same pier, and he states that it may be found practicable to utilize the back rays either by reflectors or otherwise to illumine the clock dial; also that the present tower at the Castle being unnecessarily large for a time ball only, possibly a rubble tower could be erected in its place for, say, Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 4,000, including a new time ball apparatus. The Port Officer states that the Trust might thus have a time ball at the Castle for the shipping in the harbour, another and a clock with the dial illuminated at night for vessels in the dock, a central pier light and tide gauge for about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 with slight increased annual cost for telegraphic communication. Submitted the Resident Engineer's report, dated 22nd November, 1879, and estimates of cost of providing the appliances recommended by Captain Baird and a temporary structure to house them; also an alternative estimate of removing the present time ball tower to Prince's Dock and of building a new tower. Read minutes of Trustees. Resolution.—The proposals of the Port Officer should be adopted.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 19th January, recommending that the roads on the Trust Estate be kept in the Trustees' hands for some years longer, because in the course of building, making alteration of sidings, laying trams for the Trustees' own operations, or for public tramways, operations would be hampered if the roads were beyond the control of the Trust. Read minute by Land Committee, dated 26th January, recommending that under section 37 of the Port Trust Act, the Frere Road be made over to the Municipality as a public road. It was proposed by the Chairman that the Frere Road be made over to the Municipality. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Kittredge that the Frere Road and all roads to the west thereof be made over to the Municipality. The amendment being put to the meeting was lost and the original motion was thereafter carried.

Read report by Consulting Engineer, dated 24th January, on Captain Carew's recommendation that the central pier between the dock entrances be extended into the channel 250 or 300 feet so as to make still water when docking on the flood by the northern entrance, and when docking on the ebb by the southern. The Consulting Engineer considers any extension of the pier to be unnecessary, and he forwards copy of letters from the Port Officer and the Superintendent, Anchor Line steamers, stating that the entrances are easy and safe at present. Copy of letters attached marked A, B, and C. Read minutes by members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution, dated 2nd February, intimating that Government are willing to allow vessels to enter the dock free of charge until 1st April next, provided that the dock dues on cranes and on the landing of goods on the dock wharfs and the usual wharfage fees are paid plus godown fees if goods remain more than the fixed time. Government state that the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce will be requested on this proposal, and on receipt of their reply final orders will be issued. In the meantime the Trustees are allowed to use their discretion. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 63, dated 29th January, sanctioning the remission until 1st April of the dock fee on cotton received into vessels in the Prince's Dock from boats alongside. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 66, dated 29th January, sanctioning the remission of dues on coals and stores brought into Prince's Dock by lighters for consumption on board. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 67, dated 29th January, sanctioning—(1). The exemption from dock dues until 1st April of transhipment cargo from vessels in dock to vessels in the stream and *vice versa*. (2). The delivery until 1st April of G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies' stores into boats in dock without payment of dock dues. (3). The reduction of dock dues on grain from 14 annas to 10 annas per ton and on seeds from Re. 1 to 12 annas. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Superintendent of Marine, dated 17th January, stating that his dredger is under repair, and that the channel leading to Government Dock requires clearing and asking for the loan of the Port Trust dredger for four or five days. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 30th January, stating that the dredger is engaged in connecting the north with the south channel and that by continuous work and by working over-time he hopes to get the portion between the north and the south channel cleared away by June so that he is not able to say that the dredger can be spared. At the same time he points out that the Dockyard authorities have been very obliging in assisting his department on many occasions. Resolution.—The Trustees have no objection to the dredger being lent to the Superintendent of Marine for a short time on his paying the actual expenses.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 24th January, annexing a list of spare stores required for the hydraulic machinery, and stating that a 5-ton hydraulic capstan would be useful on the N. E. wing of the north entrance to the dock, and 6 tumbling hydraulic capstans of about 22 cwt. power for pulling along the cranes. He estimates the cost of the indent at about Rs. 12,000, and asks the Trustees' sanction. Read minute by members of Dock Committee, approving of the proposed purchases. Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be charged against the dock capital account.

Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, dated 28th January reporting that a portable hose stand with meter attached and all necessary appliances for supplying ships with water from the dock service has been made at a cost of Rs. 494. Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be charged to water supply (revenue account).

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th January, submitting the name of Mr. Baird for the appointment of Dock Superintendent at a salary of Rs. 600 a month. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read demi-official letter from the Manager, National Bank, dated 30th January, enquiring whether the Trustees will give in exchange for 4 per cent. Port Trust bonds of Rs. 5,000 each, pieces of Rs. 1,000 each. Resolution.—The request may be complied with, the charge for issuing fresh bonds is fixed at Re. 1 each.

The Chairman reported that Port Trust securities for Rs. 8,00,000 were delivered to the Collector of Bombay on 26th January in payment for Frere Land Company's property.

Read Government Resolution No. 348, dated 3rd February, intimating with regard to the Port Trust sidings that Government will not press the railway company to continue the arrangements hitherto in force, but will look to the Agent to obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience arising from his having cut off the bunder traffic before the effect of the alteration could be considered or provided for. Resolution.—Consideration postponed.

A selection was made by lot of the Trustees who in terms of section 9 of the Port Trust Act should retire on 31st March next with the following result:—The Honourable Mr. Mowat, Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Graham, "Elective" Trustees, to retire; and Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, and Mr. Varjeewandass Madhowdass, "Nominee" Trustees, to retire.

The following were amongst the paper laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 57, dated 26th January, intimating that the correspondence regarding fishing stakes outside the harbour limits will be forwarded to the Government of India with a recommendation that early steps may be taken for remedying the evil complained of.

Pilotage statement week to 3rd February.

20	Vessels	piloted into harbour.
25	„	„ out of „
5	„	transported.
1	„	attened to.

A.

Bombay Port Trust Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 24th January 1880.

To the SECRETARY,

Sir,—I have considered Captain Carew's minute, forwarded with Trustees' Resolution No. 151, dated 23rd instant, and beg to make the following remarks thereon:—

Captain Carew proposes that the central pier be extended into the channel 250 or 300 feet, so as to make still water when docking on the flood by the northern entrance, and when docking on the ebb by the southern entrance. As regards the latter I would deprecate docking on the ebb at all, unless in exceptional circumstances; it is rarely done anywhere for the very good reason, if for no other, that if a ship sticks on the sill or becomes jammed in any way, there is no chance to recover it with a falling tide; generally, I demur to there being any necessity for making the water more still than it is. Vessels should be *undocked* during the 2nd hour before high water and *docked* in the hour before high water and during the last hour of the flood, the current is so weak as practically to be still water.

Up to the present date eleven vessels have been docked and undocked, of these 6 entered on the opening day, and of these 3 bumped, but the circumstances were exceptional. Since that day the sailing ship Regent Murray, drawing 19 feet, and the steamers Cicero, drawing 20 feet 7 inches, Minerva, drawing 21 feet 7 inches, and Italia, drawing 18 feet, have been docked and undocked with perfect ease and without being even scratched. The steamer Hudson, drawing 19 feet 6 inches, has also been docked and undocked. In her case, owing to the pilot leaving against orders started the engines ahead after the dock head hawsers were on board and while the vessel was being properly and safely warped in, she struck against one of the recess quoins and one of her plates was cracked. This is a case which is not likely to occur.

I had considered before the opening, and I have considered with the light of local experience since, whether any additional works were desirable to improve the entrance, such as a jetty as now proposed by Captain Carew, or dolphins or buoys, but as at present advised, and so far as I can judge, I think they are better as they are, and I believe that the operations of docking and undocking may be performed with ease and safety. In this opinion, I am supported by the Port Officer, and copy of whose letter to me I append, and by other nautical men, one of whom, Capt Hillcoat, Marine Superintendent of the Anchor Line of steamers, has been good enough to send me a letter on the subject. I annex a copy of that letter, dated the 22nd instant, after the docking and undocking of his steamer, the Italia, and in which, it may be observed, he states that the "entrances are in every way suitable to the dock and free from the dangers and objections so common to many docks of the present day."

Captain Carew recommends that "the direction of the tide during *slack water* should be carefully studied for the guidance of the pilots." There can be no harm in this, rather good if the pilots themselves and the dock masters also should personally go out in boats and ascertain for themselves the strength of the currents and how they really set during the last two hours of the flood and the first of the ebb of springs and neaps.—I am, Sir, your obdient servant,

THOMAS ORMISTON, Consulting Engineer.

B.

Bombay Port Trust Port Office,
Bombay, 24th January, 1880.

To THOMAS ORMISTON, Esq., C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to hand you, herewith, a letter to my address from the master of the S. S. Cicero, which vessel entered the Prince's Dock with a general cargo on the 13th inst., direct from sea, and having discharged there, again proceeded to sea on the 22nd instant. The opinion therein expressed as to the practicability of the approach and entrance to the dock, you will observe, is spontaneous, and, therefore, valuable; Captain Heasley having been communicated with on quite another subject, viz., as to whether the pilot had or had not endeavoured to persuade him not to enter the dock.

I also enclose another letter from Captain Hillcoat, the Superintendent of the Anchor Line of steamers at this port, which was also uninvited. The S. S. Italia, of the Anchor Line, you are aware, has discharged over 1,500 tons, and loaded about 1,000 tons in the dock.

I have also received the verbal opinion of every commander of each of the vessels which have entered the dock (who has personally communicated with me) on the subject, that the channel and entrance are most practicable and easy of access, that their vessels experienced no difficulty in their docking operations, whilst they also speak of the efficiency and celerity of the hydraulic cranes and machinery, far surpassing anything they have found elsewhere.

I am aware that the dock has to contend with influential and powerful adverse interests, which will necessarily retard its perfect development and the most unfounded and absurd calumnies, and reports are unhesitatingly set afloat to prejudice and injure its immense advantages being taken advantage of by the shipping, but I regard its eventual predominance as an absolute certainly, and I regard its establishment as the most advanced step for the convenience of trade that has ever yet been started in the East.

The interests above mentioned have endeavoured to create an excitement almost amounting to a panic on account of the comparatively slight accidents which happened to two of the mercantile vessels whilst entering the dock in the procession of the ceremony on the 1st instant, when six vessels, aggregating over 10,000 tons register, were admitted, but, as you are aware, the operations were delayed much later than was anticipated, until too late on tide, or rather long after high water, which, combined with prevailing unfavourable circumstances on that particular day which could not be foreseen, rendered our operations less favourable than was anticipated; but subsequent docking undertakings have, I consider, quite proved not only the easy and convenient nature of the entrances and channel, but also the capability of the staff, the Trustees of the port have appointed to carry out the duties, and whose knowledge and experience in the handling and management of vessels, I as the principal executive officer of the Government of India of this port (whose name is probably familiar to the masters of the shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the Indian trade) can testify.

On starting new undertakings like this, numerous and often officious opinions, as to which would have been preferable arrangements are seldom wanting, and have been by no means conspicuous by their absence on this occassion from many who are quite ignorant on the subject; but as you have asked me to express my views on the subject; my own opinion as to the channel and entrances after observing the Liverpool, London, Barrow, and many other docks, is that there is no dock in the United Kingdom with equally convenient and easy approaches and appliances, as the Prince's Dock at Bombay, and when I was recently invited by the Trustees of the port to suggest additions or improvements in connection therewith, so convinced was I of the above circumstances, that I unhesitatingly stated that nothing further than the appliances we possess were necessary to render docking operations perfectly safe and easy; and on your leaving Bombay I take this opportunity to tender to you my unqualified congratulations, at having accomplished so splendid and successful an undertaking as the construction of the magnificent wet dock Bombay now possesses.—I have, &c.

HENRY MORLAND, Port Officer.

C.

Anchor Line of Steamers,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1880.

To THOMAS ORMISTON, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Prince's Dock for its size is one of the most convenient, well-arranged, and spacious wet docks in the world. It is admirably adapted to all classes of vessels. I consider the entrances in every way suitable to the dock, and free from the dangers and objections so common to many docks of the present day. I anticipate, when cargo difficulties are got over satisfactorily, being able to discharge and load the "Anchor" Line steamers with increased economy, safety and despatch.—I remain, &c.

CHARLES H. HILLCOAT.

THE RAID ON BALLADHUN.

THE following letter gives fuller particulars than have yet been published of the raid on the Balladhun Tea Estate:—

Tarrapore Tea Co., Ld., Lallong, Cachar, Jan. 28.

Messrs. MACNEILL & Co., Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—At 6 a. m. to-day, I received a note from Mr. Mainwaring of Dixia Garden (some 4 miles off), saying he had reason to fear the Nagas had come down on Balladhun garden (some 2 miles from Dixia) last night, and had killed the manager, and he begged me to go to Dixia at once. I sent a note to Dr. Ryan, along with Mr. Mainwaring's, and asked him to send both by a mounted man to the authorities in Silchar, and asked him to come on to Dixia, and within less than 10 minutes of the receipt of Mr. Mainwaring's letter, I was galloping *en route* to Dixia *via* Burtoll (where I picked up Mr. Elliot) and Lydiacherra, where we found Mr. Cruickshank, and we begged him to follow without delay. Mr. Elliot and I speedily arrived at Dixia bungalow, but Mr. Mainwaring was in his coolie lines trying to calm and keep his coolies from absconding. Before he returned, and within a minute or so of our arrival, we saw the Balladhun Doctor Baboo running from Balladhun towards us. He came breathless to us, and said the Nagas had killed the manager (Mr. Blyth), burnt the bungalow, all the factory houses and the coolie lines. I then saw our going post-haste there could do no good, and during the few minutes we rested our ponies, I wrote a hurriedly penned message to Messrs. Octavius, Steel and Co., informing them of what the Doctor Baboo had told us, and I also wrote a similar message to you; and another letter, with the information I had now received, I wrote to the station authorities—all of which I got Mr. Mainwaring to send off by a mounted man to Silchar. In the hurry and excitement of the moment, I omitted to keep a copy of the messages. But I hope both reached all right, and in due time. They were despatched from Dixia before 8 a. m. Mr. Elliot, Mr. Mainwaring, and I were now about to start for Balladhun, when we saw Dr. Ryan coming gallopping to us, and immediately after him came Mr. Parker (who had gone to Dilkoosh the previous evening), and Mr. Inglis. They all followed me, and we went gallopping to Balladhun, where a fearfully deplorable sight awaited us.

The whole of the lines (with a few trifling exceptions), all the factory buildings, and the bungalow were reduced to ashes, still smouldering, at the latter of which, the most horrible sight of all we had yet seen met our eyes. It was the trunk of the poor Manager's body, lying, back upwards, for all the world like a charred piece of burnt timber, and scarcely recognizable, and close to, but separate from, it was the charred head. Not a vestige of anything was left intact, and the cash safe was lying amongst the ruins, wrenched open, and of course empty, with the exception of a number of metallic check tickets. The body we gently turned over on to a blanket, and found the breast, which had escaped contact with the fire, comparatively clean.

Over the heart some five or six spear wounds were distinctly visible, and one or two over the loins. A cirlular wound, which we concluded was a bullet wound, which we discovered between the ribs on the left side. The limbs were cut off, and frightful gashes almost severed the hips from the uper part of the body. The head was cut clean off under the ears. The khansamah told me his sahib had just finished dinner, and was getting a cup of tea, when some slight disturbance was heard outside, on hearing which the sahib went to an open window or doorway, and asked what was the noise about, and before he had finished speaking a shot was fired, and the sahib instantly fell on his back, and then a general war-cry was raised and a rush made by the Nagas, of whom, the khansamah said, he thought there would be from 300 to 500, at sight of whom he, like all his fellows, bolted. Immediately after this the Nagas were seen rushing each with a burning torch, and setting the factory houses and lines on fire; after which they went and *looted* the bungalow, set fire to it, and then made off.

We went over the lines, or rather the smouldering ashes of them, and discovered in all five coolies, more or less roasted out of recognition. Four more, we were told, were lying in the jungle on the opposite side of the river, killed by spear wounds. The whole scene was horrible and sickening in the extreme. I must not forget to mention that we had been barely an hour at Balladhun, when our energetic District Superintendent of Police came gallopping in from Silchar. He got my letter on the road, but had received information in Silchar hours before from the Luckipore Police office. He certainly lost not a minute in getting to the scene. In my note to the authorities, I begged them to send out a strong guard with all speed, and Mr. Daly, the District Police Superintendent, told me a force was coming forward as fast as they could.

Naturally, the whole of the coolies were hurriedly leaving the pleace, and I instructed the garden Baboos to stop them all at Dixia, where I hope they will be induced to stay in the meantime. It was horrible to see the poor cows and one or two ponies crawling about the desolated places—in many instances half-roasted; a great many cows and at least one pony I saw roasted to death amid the smouldering embers.

The raid took place about 7 p.m. yesterday. At 7-30 last night, I was out in my verandah, giving orders to my line chowkeydars, and at that time I saw a lurid sky in the direction of Balladhun, and I directed my people's attention to it, but they all declared it was the reflection of jungle fires. It, I now know, was Balladhun in flames. This sad affair will entail a very great loss on the proprietors of Balladhun, and I greatly fear they will have much difficulty in getting coolies to remain there for some time to come.

Mr. Mainwaring deserves much credit for the plucky way in which he remained at his post under the very alarming circumstances. I mentioned to Mr. Daly that I considered his conduct under such difficult cirumstances was highly praiseworthy, and I have reason to believe that Mr. Daly agreed with me, and made honourable mention of his name in the report he wrote on this case.

The Dixia coolies were also very naturally greatly alarmed, but when I left, none were believed to have bolted. The Lydiacherra coolies were also in great terror, and even bolted so far, I believe, but I think Mr. Cruickshank got them together again. So far Burtoll, Thailu, Dewan, Labac, and Lallong coolies have given no trouble, but should the Lydiacherra ones bolt, I greatly fear the panic may spread to our people in all the above gardens. Of course, we are all doing our very best to reassure and keep them together.

This, of course, is a very exceptional case, and may not again occur elsewhere; still I cannot help impressing on you the serious consideration of replacing thatched for iron roofs to all our factory buildings.

Will you kindly, after perusal, allow Messrs. Octavius, Steel and Co, to read this letter, as they will naturally be very anxious to know all they can about their sad loss. I may state for their information that on our return to Lydiacherra, Mr. Elliot sent information to Mr. Robertson, of Combirgram who will doubtless, see to the garden's interest.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

C. MENNES.

THE WAR.

WITH the Third Division ready to concentrate at Dhakka, and with three weeks in hand, the *Indian Daily News* says, people are wondering why the Government does not inflict punishment on the Mohmunds. Their country can be harassed, and themselves compelled to surrender, paying a fine of arms and money, before it will be necessary to move General Ross to Jellalabad. We presume want of transport is in the way. But to leave the Mohmunds alone is a danger, for, unlike the Wuzeeris, who hold a country leading nowhere, the Mohmunds lean upon the line of communication, and are in a position to drag other tribes into the conflict they have provoked.

THE special correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Kabul telegraphed on the 4th inst:—Tahir Khan has been at Ghuzni and was to leave a few days ago for Wardak to stir up the people there. He is making, under orders from Mahomed Jan, lists of all the soldiers and the villages where they live. They are giving as pay one gold tilla per month and one maund of atta. Mir Butcha is still at Ghuzni, and Muski Alam remains quietly in his house. Reports concerning the strength of Ghuzni troops differ, but the most probable number is about fifteen thousand. Another report says there is a probability of an attack on the 25th. The general opinion is that if the policy of our government towards the country were declared without further delay, there would be a better chance of settling matters peaceably and a great probability of another rising being prevented.

THE SITUATION.

THE following lucid review of the present situation in Afghanistan appears in the *Indian Daily News*, which has lately had several exceedingly well considered articles on this subject:—

It is of importance to note that the enemies of Sir F. Roberts, in the very opening movement of the new campaign, evidence better preparation for the approaching fight, than in their advance at the beginning of last December, for they have some sort of regular organisation, and the very important addition of guns. Of course, reports from Sir F. Roberts are to a large extent favorable; he is experiencing once more what he found at the end of November—that, in spite of an improved intelligence department, the information which reaches him from Afghan sources is of a character not to be relied upon—if, indeed, it is not primarily intended to put him off his guard. But besides that, the appearance of organisation, and the presence of guns with the Afghan columns, show that the renewed struggle is likely to be more severe than that which terminated on Christmas-eve. There are other indications of its probable character which cannot be lost sight of: first among these, is the deputation by Mohammed Jan of various officers to each of the districts, charged with the duty of raising men for the war, and of keeping alive a sentiment of political hostility to the English. The fanaticism of Musk-i-Alam has served his purpose in having lit up the conflagration, and turned the eyes of all Northern Afghanistan upon Cabul. The second is, that there are signs of movement amongst the Ghilzais of the south who are gravitating to the centre of resistance at Ghuzni. This movement may easily spread to the Durani tribes, and in such a case the Baraksais alone can call into the field a militia more numerous than gathered to oppose Sir Neville Chamberlain at the Umbeyla Pass. The third sign is the abandonment of Kabul by the Hindoo section of the population. That section has sources of knowledge hidden from the English General, and when they, in spite of all persuasions, flee from Kabul, it may be safely said they foresee something which appears to them worse than merely troublous times. There is another proof that even Sir F. Roberts forecasts a serious strain upon his energies, for not only has the Second Division concentrated at Jellalabad, but he himself has begun operations by a demonstration in Lughman, in order to discover a more open road to Kabul. He has also ordered the 51st Foot, the 45th Sikhs, and the 24th N. I. to be in readiness to move to Kabul, and has asked for heavy guns. It may be useful to see what the Afghan plan of campaign is likely to be. At present Mohammed Jan and his council concentrate all their efforts on Cabul city. There can be no doubt that the attitude of General Roberts, and his open and considerable preparations for defence, have induced the Afghans to assume the offensive. But though they plainly see the struggle in this direction will be for the possession of the city of Cabul, they are bent upon pursuing the policy their fathers found so successful—that of reducing, if not, indeed, wholly stopping, the supplies to the capital. General Elphinstone was practically starved out of Cabul. The Afghans now seek, by reducing the supplies drawn by the force at Cabul from the surrounding districts, to prevent an increase of strength to the garrison.

The position is, however, so far changed, that whilst General Elphinstone was wholly isolated at Cabul, General Roberts can draw supplies from India along a line held by a force more than double his own strength. This difference will be decisive as to the result. If Mohammed Jan could effectually block the line of communication through Jellalabad, his task would be comparatively easy; but, as he cannot do this, he seeks to prevent the calling-up of large reinforcements, by preventing, as far as he can, the necessary accumulation of supplies; or to delay them, and hamper his enemy by compelling that enemy to draw all his requirements from India. He finds also that the movements necessary to carry out this conception, are subservient of another purpose—that of not only keeping up excitement amongst the tribes, but also of keeping up easy communication between them. So far, he has secured and holds the moral advantage of holding the open country, and the prestige, rightly or wrongly, of confining the British General to his cantonments. By pushing his posts to the skirts of the Chardeh Valley on the West and South-West of Cabul, Mohammed Jan stops supplies from Pughman, Argandeh, and Maidan, covers the Unai Pass and the road to Bamian and Turkestan, and secures free communication with Mir Butcha, and the soldiers and levies waiting in Kohistan to take the field. We do not attach any weight to the appearance in the reception room of Sirdar Shahbaz Khan, of the brother and sons of Mir Butcha. If they were held prisoners till the war was over, or held as hostages for Mir Butcha, we should begin to believe in the usefulness of Shahbaz Khan; but, as matters stand, it looks to us as if these chiefs have come in, in order to secure the chance at the proper moment of seizing Shahbaz Khan and either holding him prisoner, or meting out to him the fate of the unfortunate Mohammed Hossein Khan in Maidan. His presence at Chariker merely gives occasion for a small local eddy of intrigue, it has no influence upon the campaign, for it will in no way govern the movements of Mir Butcha—proscribed by General Roberts,—or of his Kohistanis.

But while Mohammed Jan must wait till the snow has disappeared before he can advance with his guns, and the report that he possesses artillery will be an attraction to all who intend to join his standard, he can keep alive confidence by making demonstrations. To this end he has closed the roads to the south, knowing that the reduction of the cavalry at Cabul ties the General more firmly than before to the city, and he has taken up such a position in Logar as proves that he, or his advisers, possess no mean military skill. By advancing a brigade of infantry and three guns to Kushi, he secures the most important strategical point in this direction. He can seize the Shutergurdun, whilst he furnishes a rallying point to Mangals, Ghilzais, Jajis, Jadrans, Khostwals, and Logaris, and effectually stops the inflow of supplies to Cabul from the south-east. From Kushi, Mohammed Hassan can either withdraw by way of Zarmat, or throw himself into the Tezeen country, with the object of harassing the line of communications. He also threatens the line between Sherpore and Lattabund. His appearance at Kushi has been met by the fortification of the Siah Sung heights. At Kushi, moreover, the Afghan brigade has good lateral communication with Maidan. We do not put too much faith in the report of disagreements between its commander and the Logaris, for at Kushi he holds the power of fire and sword over the valley, and his treatment of the Hazarahs shows he is not a man to abstain from terrorism if it will suit his purpose. The probability is, that the Logaris have represented to him that, with the English at Kabul, they are not in a position to risk being ground to destruction between the two parties. They may object to compromise themselves under the circumstances, but that is a widely different thing from dividing themselves from the Afghan cause, and risking the vengeance of the Afghan leaders.

We see, then, the Afghans masters of the open country, and in possession of an important point, the seizing of which so early shows that they are acting with true military knowledge. The temper of the Ghilzais is shown by the fact that the only sign of opposition to Major General Bright has come from the inhabitants of the country south of the Kabul River; in other words, from the people to whom the Afghan chiefs have committed the task of dragging upon the line from Kabul to Jellalabad. They have shown so far that they are working upon a skilful plan, and by means of a wide combination.

DACOITIES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear of no less than three dacoities having occurred during the night of Thursday last. The Sitapur Mail Van, whilst journeying between that place and Lucknow, was attacked by a band of dacoits alleged to have numbered 25 men. The travellers were seriously maltreated, and, in addition to many letters destroyed on the spot, the remaining letters and postal and other packages were carried off. A traveller by the van reports that the gharrie was overturned by the dacoits, the horses maimed and bundled into a neighbouring ravine, and the passengers threatened with immediate death unless they remained passive spectators of the outrage.

We understand that the objective aim of the dacoits was a rich prize of some Rs. 30,000, said to be in the possession of the Rajah of Khaireeghur, who, fortunately for himself and his treasure, instead of starting for Lucknow on Thursday night left that morning, and thus avoided the undesirable attentions of the dacoits who have such a splendid field of operations between Sitapur and the Capital.

NEW PORT LIGHT IN THE HOOGHLY.

ON the evening of the 1st instant the new first class light at False Point, which has been in course of erection for the last three months, was exhibited for the first time. The Port Officer of Calcutta proceeded in the I. G. Steamer Undaunted to superintend the arrangements and to inspect the light apparatus after completion. On the evening of the 1st, the distance at which the light was visible seaward was practically determined to be twenty miles from a height of twenty feet (or eighteen miles from a ship's deck). The light was visible most distinctly until it disappeared below the horizon owing to the curvature of the earth. This light is a fixed one of the first order, with the arrangement of dioptric lenses and reflecting prisms, called "holophotal," by Stevenson. It is visible over an arc of 200 degrees, from a bearing of S. S. W. to N. E. ½ N., the light towards the land being intercepted and reflected seaward through a set of dioptric mirrors, consisting of curved glass prisms. There are six concentric wicks, of which three only are generally required, the whole being only used in fogs. The light will be of the greatest value to vessels making the port, especially in the south-west monsoon.—*Englishman.*

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

[*The Nineteenth Century.*]

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

II.

To Western Europeans it is almost utterly incomprehensible how thousands of human beings can entertain such notions as have now been quoted; and, above all, how they can have been adopted to such an extent as to form a menace to the Government.

In order to understand, in any measure, their ready acceptance in Russia, we must take the character of the people into consideration.

Their most prominent features are superficiality and sensuality. The Russian is the obedient servant of his senses, and is entirely governed by the impressions which his eyes and ears convey to him. He does everything on the impulse of the moment; he laughs with the merry, weeps with the sad, becomes as kindly and generous to misfortune and misery when they are brought before his eyes, as he is cold and indifferent to them at a distance. He is honest with the honest but readily falls into the ways of thieves when he finds himself in their company. Credulous and full of fantasies which rapidly flame up and are just as quickly extinguished, all the qualities necessary for steadfastness of purpose are entirely wanting in him. The abstract principles of right and wrong but feebly influence his actions. On the other hand, he is all the more ready to pursue the shadows of principles, and to cling to any theories which the wind of the day may have blown across his path. The more glittering, the more plausible, the more unsubstantial they are, the more likely are they to carry him away. Without philosophical profundity, he nevertheless possesses considerable ingenuity; hence he is too ready to be seduced by specious arguments, and to accept the logical conclusions of premises which he has never duly examined.

Another fact must also be remarked. The Russians have no political history. Until quite recently they were subject to an autocracy which suppressed any expression whatever of opinion concerning the Government. All power was concentrated in the hands of the Czar, and administered by an immense bureaucracy. The public discussion of political and administrative questions was forbidden or jealously restricted. Political education under such a condition of things was impossible. Political character is the outcome of political strife in the forum and in the press. It is the political life of a nation which alone can furnish the individual with political character; and there is no such life in Russia. Until the present generation there was no regular organisation of classes in Russia; everybody was equally subject to the will and pleasure of the Czar.

Having therefore no political experience, the Russian people were ill prepared for the reforms which ushered in the comparatively liberal era of the present Emperor's reign. In quick succession serfdom was abolished, trial by jury and the English system of judicial proceedings introduced, provincial district, and municipal assemblies instituted, and liberty of the press granted in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

In addition to all these things the construction of an immense network of railways opened up communication with foreign countries, and admitted the influx of the political ideas of Western Europe. The abolition of serfdom introduced the principles of liberty and legal equality; the new provincial, district, and municipal assemblies introduced those of self-Government; whilst the liberty of the press carried with it the novel right of protest, in the name of the nation, against the evils and oppressions of the Government. The more enlightened classes suddenly became aware of the immense power of the people, which had hitherto lain dormant. But, unfortunately, in consequence of political inexperience, they were unable to give it a proper direction.

Again, the ill-considered educational changes recently introduced by the Government have had portentous effects. A Russian youth, more than any other, requires to have his studies regulated for him. Although remarkable for intelligence and quickness of perception, he is unfitted for serious work by want of perseverance and by his proneness to exaggeration. Thus, for instance, a Russian boy, on having the astronomical chart explained to him, will perhaps ask why such and such animals had been selected for the definition of the various constellations. Unless an energetic hand brings him back to the studies, the precocious youth, who is scarcely able to describe these constellations correctly, will surprise his parents and teachers with a new astronomical chart of his own making, entirely different in its arrangement from that in his atlas. Instead of repressing this conceit, he is praised for his cleverness, and the teachers who venture to doubt his genius are accused of being crotchety and narrow-minded. Naturally the lad who imagines that he has commenced by bettering the existing astronomical chart is disinclined to apply himself to the dull routine of mathematical study conscious of his own genius, he considers that intuition will enable him to dispense with further investigation. And so it is with all other departments of study. At the age of thirteen he will have already worked out a constitution for Russia; at fourteen he will have written an essay on the physiological and anatomical failings of the human body, whilst at fifteen he will have invented a new religion. What we should punish as conceit in England is praised as genius in Russia.

The knowledge of Latin and Greek which formerly constituted a *sine qua non* of all university and Government service examinations, had served to a certain extent to compel proper application on the part of the Russian youth; for their study demands downright hard work and perseverance. In 1862, however, Alexander the Second, desirous of maintaining the reputation of liberal-mindedness which the abolition of serfdom had earned for him, caused great reforms to be made in the Department of Public Instruction. The law limiting to three hundred the number of students at each of the seven universities was repealed, and the colleges and gymnasiums thrown open to all classes. The numbers at the St. Petersburg University rose almost immediately to twelve hundred, and at Moscow to fifteen hundred.

M. Golownine, known for his liberal opinions, succeeded the obnoxious Admiral Poutjatine as Minister of Edecation, and at once relaxed all the severe regulations and discipline by which the students had previously been controlled. Latin and Greek were declared to be no longer necessary for University and Government examinations, and in their stead the study of realism and abstract science was introduced. Professorships of Natural History and Philosophy, which until then had been badly taught by insufficiently instructed priests, were instituted. In imitation of the German universities, student associations and clubs, reading-rooms, and even debating unions, were not only allowed, but even encouraged by the Government. The discussion of politics, until then strictly forbidden, was now openly carried on, and the consequence was that the students began to devote much more of their time to the events of the day, and to criticism of the acts of the Government, than to their studies. They gradually became accustomed to consider themselves as 'the coming race' destined to regenerate Russia, and entitled to treat with contempt the conservative notions of their parents and superiors.

The Government, however, soon began to open its eyes to the fact that all these favours and privileges had been dispensed both too suddenly and too lavishly, and that the young men were making a bad use of the independence which they had obtained. Some very serious disturbances in which students were implicated, and Karakosoff's attempt on the Czar's life, brought matters to a climax; and in 1866 M. Golownine was obliged to resign.

Count Tolstoy, by whom he was succeeded, and who still remains in office, has the reputation of being the best-hated man in Russia. It is said that he has done more to render the Government unpopular than any official now living; and the following letter which he received last year from the Central Committee of the Nihilists goes far to prove the truth of the assertion. 'Your excellency has nothing to fear from us. We fully acknowledge the value of the services which you have rendered and still continue to render to our cause. We promise that your life shall always be very precious to us.'

His first act on entering office was to rule that Latin and Greek should again take an indispensable place in the university and civil service examinations. The effect of this order can hardly be imagined. Most of the students at Russian colleges and universities are the sons of small Government officials, of priests, and of tradespeople; and it may safely be asserted that at least four out of five of them are so poor that they are allowed to pursue their studies free of cost. Their only prospect in life was, and still is, to pass the necessary examinations, and then to be admitted to the lower grades of the Civil Service. For it must be borne in mind, that in Russia the Government service is the only career which allows any scope for ambition. In other countries, commerce and industries of all kinds offer a vast field of enterprise to young men. But in Russia, trade and manufacture are but little developed, and agriculture, which remains in the hands of the liberated serfs, constitutes the sole industry of the country at large. Nor do the learned profession offer any great advantages, for the white clergy (as the priests are called, to distinguish them from the black clergy, or monks) are utterly despised in Russia, and in fact only treated a little better than the common peasant; the army is almost entirely reserved to the nobility, and trial by jury and freedom of discussion in courts of justice are of too recent introduction and too little appreciated, to afford much scope to the advocate whilst a literary career is even less remunerative in Russia than elsewhere.

Despairing of being able to pass the necessary examinations in consequence of their ignorance of classics, many of the students thought it best to leave the universities and colleges at once. Without means of existence, without position, and without any prospect in life, they became ready converts to Nihilism, the ranks of which were constantly augmented, not only by students who had failed to pass, but also by those who, having succeeded, were nevertheless unable to obtain admittance to the Civil Service. For since the number of the students at the various universities had so largely increased, the Government was no longer able to provide situations for all the young men who had creditably passed their examinations.

Count Tolstoy rendered himself further unpopular to the students by repealing and abolishing many of the privileges which had been granted by his predecessor in office. Most of the former obnoxious regulations were restored. Professors and students were again forced to wear uniforms and subjected to military discipline, and the hated curators were reappointed. These curators are officials who represent the Imperial Government at every university, and are for the most part retired generals and colonels. Students, professors, and even the senate and the rector, are all alike subject to their orders and frequently to their eccentricities.

Herzen tells us of a Prince Galyzin, who, when curator of the Moscow University, issued an order that whenever any one of the professors should be prevented by sickness from teaching, his colleagues shall take it in turn to lecture in his stead, no matter what their speciality might be. The result was, that on one occasion a priest who taught logic was called upon to lecture on obstetrics whilst at another time the celebrated accoucheur Richter, was obliged to hold forth on theology. Another pious old gentleman, curator of the Kasan University, ordered that detached portions of human bodies, which had been used for the study of anatomy, should be afterwards solemnly interred with funeral rites. The curators strongly disapprove of all intimacy between the students and their professors, and attach much more importance to the political ideas of the latter than to their capacities for teaching. An excellent regulation ordains that professors of universities and Government colleges should be called upon to retire after twenty-five years' service on a full pay pension. They may, however, be re-elected for a further term of ten years, in which case they receive both salary and their pension. This regulation has always been held out as a great inducement to men of talent and learning; and formerly the various 'chairs' were creditably filled. Now, however, the curator has the power of vetoing their re-election; and this, together with the strict supervision to which they are subjected, has latterly caused a scarcity of competent professors.

The administration of the educational department has been accused, with some justice, of being more anxious to propitiate the Government of the time being, than for the welfare of the youth committed to its charge. And this may, in certain, measure account for the otherwise inexplicable changes which are of so frequent occurrence. On one day privileges are withdrawn, on the next others are granted; now certain studies are specially favoured, a few months subsequently entirely different ones will have the preponderance. This continual uncertainty and change has a most discouraging and irritating effect on the students. Naturally disinclined to serious study, these interruptions both confirm and increase their natural indisposition to serious work, and it is not to be wondered at if they discuss among themselves the injustice with which they are treated. Subjected to a system of espionage, there is a risk that any unfavourable expression of opinion concerning Count Tolstoy's administration may reach his ears, in which case it will probably be looked upon as treason; and, indeed, apart from any evidence of disaffection, students are frequently expelled and even exiled, on the merest sus-

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picion and without any hearing. Thus, for instance, a student at the St. Petersburg University, named Organoff, was suddenly seized by night in 1876, and detained for over two years in a distant town by the police, merely because he had had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of his superiors, nor was he ever able to obtain any hearing, or even explanation of the severe treatment to which he had been subjected.

The Government, on the other hand, consider themselves justified in adopting very severe and even harsh measures in dealing with these institutions, which they regard as the very hotbed of discontent. This has especially been the case since the trial of Netchaieff and Solowjew brought to light the fact, that at least three-quarters of the Nihilist party are composed of graduates, students, and young men and women who, for one reason or another, have been unable to complete their academical career. The history of the ex-student Solowjew, who attempted to assassinate the Czar on the 2nd of April last, is merely that of most Nihilists. He was the son of a poor village apothecary on of of the estates of the late Grand Duchess Helena. After spending several years at the St. Petersburg gymnasium, he matriculated at the university, the Grand Duchess very kindly defraying all the expenses of his education; but some reason or other, he was obliged to leave without having completed his studies, and consequently experienced great difficulties and delays in obtaining a situation as village schoolmaster at Toropez. Whilst there he became a convert to Nihilism, and was dismissed in 1875 for having been in communication with suspected persons. In imitation of M. Tschernyschewsky's Rakhmetoff he now devoted his time to wondering about the country disguised as a common labourer, occasionally working at the anvil and propagating revolutionary doctrines among the people. In 1876 he married a young woman of the name of Catherine Tschelichteff merely in order to render her independent of her parents' authority. They separated soon after the marriage, and Solojew continued his wanderings under an assumed name till 1878, when he came to St. Petersburg and took up his abode there. He remained busily occupied in distributing Nihilist proclamations, pamphlets, and books, until April, when he made his attempt to assassinate the Czar. It may be added as characteristic of this Nihilist, who was hanged a few weeks later, that he spent the night preceding his crime in a house of ill fame.

Before proceeding further we would now draw the reader's attention to the history of Michael Bakunin, the founder of the doctrines of Nihilism, some of whose speeches we have quoted in the early part of this article.

He belonged to a rich Boyard family, favourably known both at Court and in the army. One of his nearest relations is at the present moment an aide-de-camp General of the Czar, whilst another cousin occupied until quite recently the post of Governor-General of Eastern Siberia.

Born in 1814, Michael Bakunin, in accordance with the traditions of his family, was destined for a military career in the Imperial Guard. At the age of twenty he entered the School of Gunnery at St. Petersburg, where, however, he already began to show signs of discontent and insubordination. The consequence was, that although he passed an excellent examination, he was refused admittance into the Guards, and appointed to a line regiment quartered in some out-of-the-way part of the country. In order to fully appreciate the hardship which this treatment entailed, we must explain that whilst the Guards are stationed at St. Petersburg and Moscow, the officers of line regiments have the prospect of spending their whole lives in some small Russian village or provincial town. Thoroughly disgusted, Bakunin now became a complete misanthrope, and neglected his military duties to such an extent that he was obliged to leave the army.

Thus he found himself at the age of twenty-two without any occupation or prospect in life. Taking up his abode in Moscow, he joined Alexander Herzen and several other well-known Russians in forming a club for the discussion and study of Hegel's social philosophy, which was then in vogue. He soon became the acknowledged chief of his circle, and surpassed all his friends in enthusiasm for this new German philosophy; in fact he began to consider that it was his special mission to propagate its teaching in Russia. In 1841 he went to Berlin in order to pursue his philosophical studies at their very source. Hegel himself was already dead, but his tenets still enjoyed the utmost consideration.

Bakunin lived here for a time with the celebrated novelist Ivan Tourgeneff; but he soon frightened all his Russian friends by the wild fanaticism with which he sought to adapt Hegel's theories to everyday life. In 1843 we find him at Dresden writting the most rabid articles for a Socialistic review, under the pseudonym of Jules Elizard. A year later he went to Paris, informing his friends that there was nothing more to learn in Germany.

Paris was then regarded as the spot whence the social reorganisation of the world would originate; and Proudhon and Louis Blanc were then at their height of influence. The Russian Government, however, which had begun to look upon Bakunin with suspicion, now thought fit to request his return to Russia, and refused to renew his passports. Disregarding his recall, he spent the next five years of his life partly in France and partly in Switzerland, dependent to a certain extent on the good-will and pleasure of the police, owing to his being without papers. In 1847, however, he was formally expelled from French territory at the request of the Emperor Nicholas, in consequence of his having made a speech at a banquet on the anniversary of the Warsaw insurrection, urging the overthrow of the Czar's Government, and the establishment of a confederate republic in its place. Tracked everywhere and constantly watched by the police agents of the Russian Government, which had offered a reward of 10,000 roubles for his capture, he was forced to wander about from one place to another, until the Revolution of 1848 rendered his return to Paris possible. But he was greatly disappointed when the Provisional Government turned a deaf ear to his tempting proposals that France should take the lead in revolutionising all Europe; and he soon received significant hints which caused him to leave France again towards the end of the year.

Proceeding to Prague he made an abortive attempt to incite the youth of that city to revolt against the Government. Pursued by the Austrian police, he escaped to Dresden, where he arrived just in time to take a very prominent part in the serious disturbances of 1849. The insurgents were in possession of the city, and only surrendered after a three days' siege to the Prussian and Saxon regular troops. Bakunin, whose proposal to set fire to the city when its defence was no longer possible, had exasperated even the insurgents against him, was captured on the 10th of May 1849, at a short distance from Chemnitz. After a year's imprisonment he was condemned to death by the Saxon court-martial. However, before the sentence could be carried into effect, the Austrian Government demanded, and obtained, his extradition. Sentenced to death a second time by the Austrian judges for his doings at Prague, he again escaped the penalty, in consequence of a request made by the Emperor Nicholas that he should be transferred to the Russian Government for punishment. From 1851 to 1856 he remained a close prisoner in the dungeons of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress at St. Petersburg.

Owing to powerful intercession made in his behalf, Alexander, on the occasion of his coronation, commuted his punishment to banishment for life to the eastern part of Siberia. Being nearly related to Count Mouravieff, the Governor-General of the province, he was treated with comparative leniency, and even allowed a certain amount of liberty on parole. In 1861, he managed to escape in an American trading schooner to Yokohama, whence he travelled through the United States of England. Here he was received with open arms by his former friends, Alexander Herzen, Ogareff, and the little Russian colony of political refugees established in London.

Herzen was at that time engaged in editing a Russian newspaper called the *Kolokol* (the Bell) directed against the despotism of the Government. The illegitimate son of a Prince Jakowleff and possessing a large fortune, he was at all times much more moderate in his polititical views than Bakunin, whose twelve years of prison had only had the effect of developing more thoroughly his doctrine of universal chaos. Herzen, although what we should call an ultra-radical, was never at any time of his life an adherent to Nihilism. Notwithstanding the fact that his paper was strictly forbidden in Russia, it was extensively read and appreciated throughout the Empire until the time of Bakunin's arrival in London. The cooperation of the latter in the editorship had a most injurious effect upon it. The comparatively moderate views which it had until then professed were discarded, and Nihilism and universal anarchy preached in every number. In consequence it speedily lost the consideration and influence it had enjoyed. After taking a prominent part in the organisation of the Polish insurrection of 1863, Herzen and Baku in transferred their quarters to Geneva, where the *Kolokol* shortly afterwards died a natural death. Soon after their arrival in Switzerland, Bakunin separated from his friend Herzen (who died in 1870, leaving behind him several works of much interest, which are being published by his son), and lost no time in actively interesting himself in the various European revolutionary organisations. In 1867 we find him not only a prominent member of the 'Internationale,' but also on the permanent committee of the 'League of Universal Peace' in Switzerland. The attempts which he made to convert these two organisations to his views met with but little success, and in 1868 he was formally expelled from both associations. Thereupon he founded the 'Alliance Internationale de la Revolution europénne' in connection with the Nihilist party in Russia, of which he now became the acknowledged chief. A year later we find him in personal communication with the notorious Netchaieff, whom he ended by sending back to Russia accredited as the emissary of the chief committee of the Nihilists.

(*To be continued.*)

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  Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
  Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
  Lahore to Jhelum and back.
  Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
  Scindia State Railway.
  Agra to Dholpur and back.
  Delhi to Bandikui and back.
  Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
  Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
  Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
  Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
  Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
  Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
  Tanjore to Annikari Chatram and back.
  Madras to Chilambaram and back.
  Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
  Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
  Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
  Calcutta to Canning and back.
  Calcutta to Goalundo.
  Goalundo to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
  Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
  Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. and O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
  Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
  British India Steam Navigation Co.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General S N Company.
  River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksur in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay........Thacker, & Co. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder Messrs. Cooper & Co. Watson's Esplanade Hotel Treacher & Co. Badham & Co. Asquith and Lord Byculla Hotel and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.......Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.......Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co. Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund.....'Neilgherry Courier' Office
Poona..........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad...Cursetjee & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£80,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elisabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
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AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

		per doz. Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26
BRANDY—Sazerac de Forge et fils	Qts.	20
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et fils, established 1729—Green Seal.....Magnums		98
Do	Qts.	50
Do	Pts.	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts.	5-6
Do. do. do. do.	Pts.	3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Mego & Co., Red Seal	Qts.	16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts.	26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts.	28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts.	24
CLARET—R. R. Mego & Co., St. Estephe	Qts.	14
Do, do.	Pts.	8
Do, Margaux	Qts.	16

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head in the centre and the British Government stamp affixed.

* Agents,—TREACHER and Co., Limited, Bombay Byculla, and Poona. BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.
THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes assailable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY MONOPOLE.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

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SEWING COTTON
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL,
For superior strength and excellent quality.
BEST SOFT 6.CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS
Unsurpassed in Quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT
should avail themselves of the opportunity of providing themselves with one of our
CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES,
IN GERMAN SILVER CASE,
AT Rs. 25.
(*No. 8 in Catalogue.*)

It is this, a middle-sized open face Watch, with Patent Lever Escapement, of excellent quality, and guaranteed to keep accurate time.

The movement is fitted in a strong well-made plain Case, and protected inside by a glass dome.

We can thoroughly recommend the Watch, as it is really
CHEAP AND GOOD.

We have sent dozens of these watches to the Army in the field and continue to receive daily orders on this SPECIAL WATCH, thus proving that its superiority and usefulness has been fully recognised.

The same watch in hunting case	Rs. 30
,, ,, ,, in half hunting case	,, 35
,, ,, ,, in hunting case extra large and strong	,, 32

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL & IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY. 13.
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, 13, MEADOW STREET, 13.

WE very respectfully beg to inform our numerous friends and constituents both in Bombay and the Mofussil, that we have JUST RECEIVED a NEW and IMPORTANT ADDITION to our already EXTENSIVE STOCK, suitable for the present season.

This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.

OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISE

Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.

Black, Blue, Light and Dark Grey Meltons.

Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choice stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neckties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Belts, Scotch Mauds, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.
DECK SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE, FROM RS. 20 PER SUIT, MATERIALS ALL WOOL.

VALENTINES.

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION FROM ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

Prices—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 12 as., 8 as., 6 as., 4 as.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LAUGHABLE COMIC VALENTINES
At from 4 as. each.

THE SEASON'S COMIC VALENTINE.
THE MUSICAL BABY,
A PRETTY LITTLE PET IN SILK AND MUSLIN,
RS. 2-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY TRIPLE ELECTRO-PLATE.
MANUFACTURED TO THE SPECIAL ORDER OF
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street.
POONA, 1, East Street.

WE long hesitated before undertaking this important branch of business, as we are aware of the immense amount of inferior articles manufactured and sold as the best quality (Electro-plate having so many qualities) by unscrupulous traders and eventually giving no satisfaction to purchasers.

After mature deliberation we have had a large quantity made expressly for us by a leading firm, and as our goods are triple-plated (*i. e.*, have undergone the silvering process THREE TIMES, thereby ensuring a heavy coating of PURE SILVER on superior hard white metal), we can guarantee them to stand ordinary usage for twenty years.

We specially invite the attention of Presidents of Clubs, Hotels, &c., &c., to our stock of goods. Amongst others we recommend the following:—

Tea and Coffee sets of 4 pieces	From	Rs. 90 to 181.
Tête-a-tête sets of 4 pieces	at	,, 60 and 80.
Ice Pitchers	from	,, 36 to 88.
Eggstand with 4 cups and 4 spoons	at	,, 45.
Eggstand with 6 cups and 6 spoons	at	,, 61-8.
Eggstand with 12 cups and 12 spoons	at	,, 120.
Prize Goblets for Shooting and Racing purposes	from	,, 45 to 117.
Goblets for use, richly chased	,,	,, 16 to 22-8.
Beer Mugs to hold a pint	,,	,, 12 to 20.
Christening Cups	,,	,, 7 to 20.
Butter Dishes	,,	,, 20 to 49.
Pickle Jars	,,	,, 12 to 41.
Sardine Boxes	,,	,, 16-8 to 29.
Biscuit Bowls	,,	,, 52 to 81.
Ice Pails	at	,, 25 and 40.
Childs' Sets	,,	,, 16.
School Sets	,,	,, 28 and 53.
Fish Knives	,,	,, 25.
Butter Knives	,,	,, 6 and 10.
Cake Knives	,,	,, 13 and 24.
Waiters' Oval	from	,, 25 to 80.
Do Square	,,	,, 50 to 68.
Mustard Spoons	at	,, 1-8 each.
Salt Cellars	from	3 to 9.
Spoon Racks	at	,, 34 and 61-8.
Napkin Rings	,,	,, 3 and 8.
Nut Crackers	,,	,, 4 each.
Rests	,,	,, 2-8 and 4.
Jewel Boxes	,,	,, 33.
Epergnes	,,	,, 300.
Fruit Stands	,,	,, 72.
Patent Corkscrews	,,	,, 2-8 and 3.
Paper Weights (Elephants)	,,	,, 8 and 12.
Vases	,,	,, 4, 20 and 40.
Call Bells	from	,, 4 to 16.
Tobacco Boxes	at	8.
Knives—Table	per doz.	Rs. 50.
,, Dessert	,,	,, 40.
Forks—Table	,,	,, 22.
,, Dessert	,,	,, 16.
Spoons—Table	,,	,, 22.
,, Dessert	,,	,, 16.
,, Tea	,,	,, 10.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of **45** *years. Sold in Bottles at* **1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.,** *and* **11s.** *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

NOTICES.

GUTTUK PRESERVE.—This most delicious and sweet preserve, manufactured solely from the juice of the best and the rarest fruits, is prepared by R. O. D. and Co. who guarantee that the taste and flavour of this new preparation has never been equalled by any preserve yet imported into this country. It is strongly recommended for its purity, freshness, delicious taste and digestive power.
SOLE AGENT—ESOOFALLY ADAMJEE, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay, and sold by all other provision merchants.
Rs. 12 for 1 dozen tins. Rs. 15 for 1 dozen stoppered bottles.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN.
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F		Rs. 11 per barre	2 lbs. each.	
FF		11-8	do	do.
FFF		12	do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.		
FF	do	9	do.	
FFF	do	10	do.	
	½ do	10	do.	
F	do	10	do.	
FF	do	11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.
GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore, J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. O'Hare & Co., Bangalore.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut S. B. Mare, 6 years, 15-1 high, a splendid mover, a good hack and carries a lady, Rs. 700.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, 5 years, 14-1½ high, both ride and go well in single and double harness, Rs. 950.

A very powerful Bay Australian Horse, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 800.

A pair of well-matched powerful dark Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and step well together, Rs. 2,000.

A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 1,000.

A pair of Bay Arab Ponies, 4 and 5 years, 13-3 high, go well together and are very pretty, both ride, Rs. 800.

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